



BETTER FRUIT TREES

*Plants Roses—
Shade Trees
Shrubs
Ornamentals*



1919-
1920



**NEOSHO
NURSERIES CO.
NEOSHO, MISSOURI.**

"I am Very Much Pleased With the Trees and Plants I Bought of Your Nursery."

MANY of our customers have written us letters like that. And a lot more have shown their satisfaction by sending us repeat orders. Over 42 per cent of our business in 1918-19 came from our old customers. Add to that the new orders that came from their recommending us to their friends and you can readily understand why we are so particular to send out nothing but first-class nursery stock and to supply reliable information on how to take care of it.

We appreciate that "a satisfied customer is the best advertisement." We are particularly dependent upon the good will of our customers for our continued success, because we have no agents but sell direct-from-nursery only.

Most people like our method of doing business. They like to know that they are getting as good terms and prices as the other fellow. They realize the advantages of buying from a responsible concern that is evidently interested in their success—that is always ready to supply needed information and to promptly adjust any mistakes.

Of course our prices are higher than last year. So are our costs from 50 to 100 per cent and more; for instance apple seedlings cost about ten times as much as last year. Good trees are worth more. Look at the prices good fruit brings. One of our good customers bought an orchard last December for \$7,000 and sold the crop this year for \$10,000.

Please do not ask for credit. Our prices are net cash—all discounts have already been deducted. If we shipped on credit, it would be necessary to increase our prices to take care of the losses that are bound to come in doing a credit business. Experience has also taught us that when a customer pays in advance, he is much more likely to give his trees and plants proper care and attention.

We want you to be successful so you will come back to us for more and bring your friends with you.

Yours for Growing Satisfaction,
NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

TWO VALUABLE SERVICE BOOKS

"**Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing**" and "**How to Beautify Your Home Grounds**" are two text books of unusual value to everyone interested in fruit growing and in making the home surroundings more beautiful and attractive. These books are sent postpaid for 10 cents each, but are free to our customers.

INSIDE FACTS OF PROFITABLE FRUIT GROWING

Beginners, and Experts too, say this book is:

"Most Practical, Concise, Reliable, Helpful, Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing." It contains 80 pages, many pictures, drawings and diagrams.

It tells:

How to choose the best site.

How to know good trees.

How to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, fertilize, etc.

How to help pay for an orchard with fillers.

About cover crops, thinning fruit.

Why trees do not bear.

How to grow strawberries and other fruits.

"Exceedingly useful to every fruit-grower fortunate enough to possess a copy."—Prof. W. L. Howard, University of California.

"This little volume is intensely valuable to fruit-growers."—Dr. J. C. Whitten, University of California.

"Send me twelve copies for my foremen in charge of my various orchards."—Senator H. M. Dunlap, Illinois.

"Just the advice and information I have been hunting for, but knew not where to find."—Ivan White, Kansas.

"It carries the practical work of a horticultural college to the homes of the people."—R. E. Flickinger, Iowa.

"Wouldn't take \$1.00 for the book and be without it."—R. M. McMillen, M. D., West Virginia.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME GROUNDS

It is surprising at what little expense and trouble a place can be made attractive to the owner and to other people too. This little book makes it simple and easy. It contains 48 pages and 66 pictures and diagrams. It tells:

What, where, when, and how to plant; how to prune and care for your shrubs, etc., at planting time and after they attain full size.

What to use for hedges, for screens to provide seclusion and to shut out undesirable views.

What to use for borders in the corners of your lot and along the foundation of your house and other buildings.

"I think it is one of the most comprehensive little works on the elements of good taste in planting and good method in succeeding with ornamental plants that I have ever seen."—

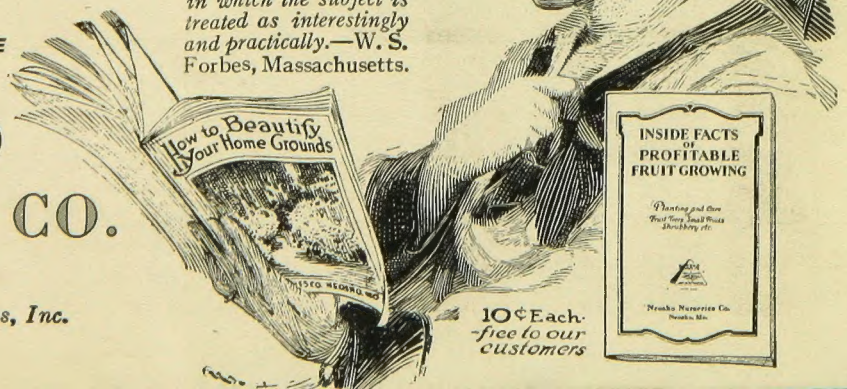
Dr. J. C. Whitten, University of California.

I received many much more expensive books, yet none in which the subject is treated as interestingly and practically.—W. S. Forbes, Massachusetts.

NEOSHO NURSERIES CO.

NEOSHO, MO.

Formerly Wm. P. Stark Nurseries, Inc.



10¢ Each.
free to our
customers



SUCCESS IN FRUIT-GROWING

FRUIT-GROWING is neither difficult nor expensive, especially when compared with the reward it brings. Fresh fruit from your own trees or vines is a luxury you might just as well enjoy if you have even a small bit of land. Some kinds and varieties are planted in the lawn or along the fence for ornamental effect as well as for fruit.

Every grower of fruit, either for home use or market, wants good fruit. That's the kind that gives satisfaction and profit—it's only the poor fruit—such as should never be put on the market—that goes begging.

Your success depends chiefly upon yourself. If you lay your plans carefully, if you study and follow the correct methods of planting, cultivation, etc., you will be amply rewarded for your trouble and expense.

Those who plan to ship to big markets confine their planting to a few varieties, and their choice is governed by the following factors in about this order: productive-ness, hardiness, resistance to

to railroad station or market and the railroad facilities. There are very few places that will not grow some kind of fruit.

WHAT TO PLANT Having decided what kinds you wish of those that succeed in your section, select the varieties which do well there and which also suit your purpose. Varieties which are highly satisfactory

disease, and insects, shipping and keeping qualities, color, size, quality—i. e., value for dessert and cooking.

For local markets, less emphasis is laid on adaptability for shipping and more upon quality, and a greater number of different kinds and varieties are planted, so as to be able to supply fruit over a long period

For home use, your choice should be governed first by quality of fruit, then succession of ripening, hardiness, resistance to disease and insect troubles, productiveness, and, last of all, color and size.

Anyone who intends to raise fruit commercially should gather complete up-to-date information from other fruit-growers, from State Experiment Stations, from the Department of Agriculture and from other reliable sources, including our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing." (See opposite page.) The most important requisites for success in commercial fruit-growing seem to be love of the business, indomitable energy, cool judgment, and sterling honesty. But there are certain principles which all successful orchardists follow. These are briefly outlined as follows:

WHERE TO PLANT A good site is reasonably free from late spring frosts and well drained, with soil deep enough to nourish the trees, which will minimize injury from summer drought and severe winters. The ideal site for an orchard is one somewhat above the adjoining land, as it has the advantage of both soil and atmospheric drainage. The latter is more important, as the soil can usually be drained artificially. The commercial grower also considers carefully the character of the roads

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WE ARE always glad to answer questions, but we have tried to give in this book the information required before your order is placed. If you will kindly look through this index, it may save you the bother and delay in writing.

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for home use or to sell on nearby markets may not be the best for distant markets because they do not stand handling and shipping well enough to reach the consumer in good condition.

The grower for distant markets confines his varieties to a comparatively small number. But for home use or to supply local markets the selection should cover as long a ripening season as possible, which calls for a greater number of different kinds and varieties. Note: It is wise to plant more than one variety of a kind. "It is an open question whether any variety is as productive or produces as fine fruit where self-fertilized." The Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg and Winesap apples are more or less self-sterile and should have other varieties that bloom at the same time planted near them. It is an interesting fact that all the most profitable varieties of apples bloom medium to late in the spring. This does not affect their time of ripening, but they are less apt to be injured by late spring frosts.

The following varieties of apples are all late bloomers: Baldwin, Banana, Black Ben, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, King David, Livland Raspberry, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Oldenbure (Duchess of), Paragon, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Stayman, Wagener, Wilson Red, Winesap, Yellow Newtown, and Yellow Transparent. Midseason bloomers are: Gravenstein, Melon, Red Astrachan and Wealthy. Extra late bloomers are: Northern Spy, Rome Beauty and York Imperial.

WHEN TO PLANT Fall planting is advantageous where newly set trees are not apt to be injured by cold winter. The advantages of fall planting are: The ground is warm and the trees can start growing as soon as spring comes; there is usually less work pressing for attention than in the spring; there is no question about securing just the varieties and sizes required; spring often comes with a rush and planting may be delayed from one cause or another.

The objections to fall planting are: The difficulty of getting trees that have matured naturally in the nursery and of judging when the ground is in proper condition. Fall planting should be done when the ground is neither too wet nor too dry, and at least a week before the ground freezes. In the northern half of the United States, generally speaking, it is not advisable to plant the more tender kinds, such as peach, plums, cherry, in the fall unless protection is provided by mounding up the dirt over the tops or by using straw or similar material. It is often a good plan to have the trees shipped in the fall and "to heel" them out so as to have them ready to set out early in the spring. In any case, the ground can be prepared and the holes dug in the fall unless the soil is heavy clay.

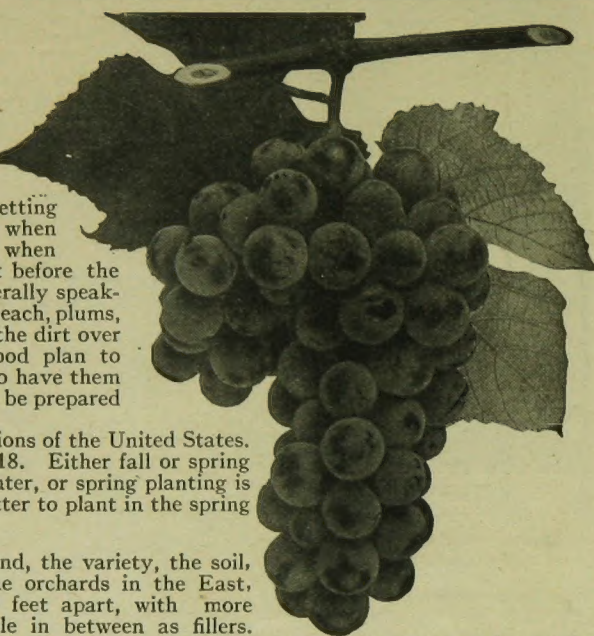
The map on page 10 indicates the general horticultural divisions of the United States. Spring planting is best in sections 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18. Either fall or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 3, 4, 15. Fall, winter, or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 5, 6, 7, 16, 17. It is much better to plant in the spring than to lose a season's growth by waiting until the next fall.

HOW FAR APART TO PLANT That depends upon many things—the kind, the variety, the soil, the purpose, etc. For instance, in some orchards in the East, Rhode Island Greenings are planted 60 feet apart, with more upright-growing, young-bearing, shorter-lived varieties of apple in between as fillers. Other kinds of fruit trees and plants are set in the spaces between apple trees. To produce good fruit, trees need plenty of room for light and air, and the spraying, cultivation, etc., are then more easily and economically done. When the trees are once established, it is too late to give them more room.

Reports made by B. F. Warren, of the Cornell Station, New York, of a four-year average: Trees planted 30 by 35 feet averaged 186 bushels per acre. Trees planted 35 by 35 feet averaged 222 bushels per acre. Trees planted 40 by 45 feet averaged 229 bushels per acre.

PLANTING DISTANCE

Apple.....	Usual distance 32 to 40 ft.
Apricot.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Asparagus.....	1 to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3½ to 3 ft. apart
Blackberries.....	2 to 5 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 7 ft. apart
Cherry, Sweet Sorts.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Cherry, Sour Sorts.....	20 to 30 ft. each way
Currant.....	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Gooseberries.....	4 ft. between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Grape.....	8 to 10 ft. apart each way
Hedge Plants.....	1 to 2 ft. apart
Ornamentals—	The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about 2 feet apart, hedge plants about 1 foot, other shrubs about one-third to one-half their height when full grown.
Peach.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Plum.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Pear, Dwarf.....	10 to 15 ft. each way
Pear, Standard.....	20 to 30 ft. each way
On good soil, the strong-growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 ft.	
Quince.....	10 to 16 ft. each way
Raspberries, Black.....	3 ft. between plants, in rows 6 ft. apart
Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 ft.	
Raspberries, Red.....	2 to 3 ft. between plants, in rows 5 to 6 ft. apart
Rhubarb.....	3 ft. between plants, in rows 4 ft. apart
Strawberries.....	Usual distance, 1½ to 2 ft. between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart.



NUMBER OF TREES OR SHRUBS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

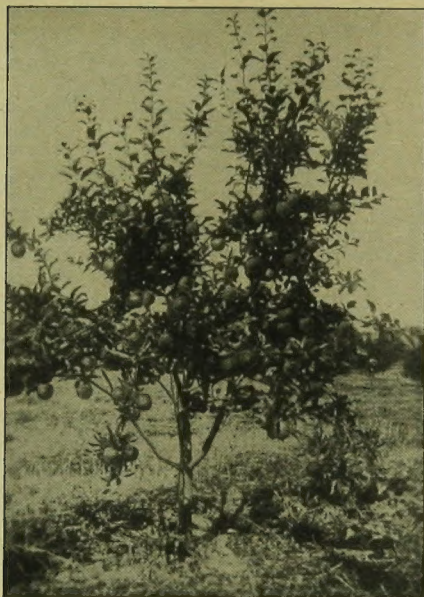
Feet In.		Feet	
1 x 3 8.....	11,880	10 x 12.....	363
2 x 3 8.....	5,940	12 x 12.....	302
2 x 5.....	4,356	12 x 16.....	226
3 x 3.....	4,840	16 x 16.....	170
3 x 6.....	2,420	18 x 18.....	134
3 x 8.....	1,815	20 x 20.....	108
4 x 4.....	2,722	20 x 30.....	72
4 x 6.....	1,815	24 x 24.....	75
5 x 5.....	1,742	25 x 25.....	69
5 x 8.....	1,089	30 x 30.....	49
6 x 6.....	1,210	32 x 32.....	42
6 x 8.....	907	34 x 34.....	37
8 x 8.....	680	36 x 36.....	33
8 x 10.....	544	38 x 38.....	30
10 x 10.....	435	40 x 40.....	27

To determine the number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply the distance between the trees in the row by the width of the row. Take the resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. The resulting figure will give you the number of trees per acre.

For example: To determine the number of trees, planted 30 x 30 required to set one acre. $30 \times 30 = 900$. $43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.



A good site, well drained, properly spaced and planted



A four-year-old Delicious Apple Tree

How to Prepare the Ground.—Land that has been in some cultivated farm crops is usually in the best condition for fruit trees. Plow deep. You will never again be able to work the ground deeply under the trees. Work the ground thoroughly with a disk harrow and then several times with a spike-tooth harrow, and smooth with a plank drag.

For fall planting, plow in the late summer. For spring planting, it is better to plow in the fall, unless your orchard is on a steep hillside that would wash badly, or the soil is a heavy clay.

When to Order.—If you order early, you run less risk of being unable to secure just the varieties or sizes you prefer.

Where to Order.—You can order from a salesman or dealer, or direct from the nursery, but in any case it is vital to your interest to buy only from reliable people. We have no salesmen or middlemen anywhere and pay no commissions to anyone, but sell direct from nurseries only, at prices which are the same to all buyers of like sizes, kinds, and quantities. This method enables us

to help the customer to start right and to care for his nursery stock properly after it is planted. The success of the planter depends chiefly upon his own care in planting, cultivation, pruning, spraying, etc. Every customer receives one or both of our guide-books, "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" or "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds," as soon as his order is sent in.

"It is best to deal directly with responsible nurseries and to order early, submitting requirements to a number of firms for bids."—Bulletin 128, Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station.

"First-class condition is one hundred times more important than any outside information regarding the place where the trees were grown."

"The section from which trees come is unimportant so long as well-grown, healthy trees which are typical of the desired varieties are obtained."—H. P. Gould, U. S. Pomologist.

"The inherent qualities of a variety do not change when the trees are grown in different sections of the country. If the variety is hardy, it will continue to be so; if it is susceptible to some disease, it is not made less so by growing the tree during its nursery period in some particular region."—Farmers' Bulletin No. 631, United States Department of Agriculture.

What Kind to Order.—If you were buying pigs to fatten for market, would you pick out the "runts" just because they cost less? Of course not.

There is no economy in buying stock cheap in both price and quality.

All experienced horticulturists and successful fruit-growers emphasize the importance of buying only first-class stock. Read what they say:

"A saving of \$2 to \$3 in the price of nursery stock may be lost a hundred times over before the first crop is gathered. This is one point at which parsimonious economy is like dropping money down a well."—Prof. Frank A. Waugh, Amhurst, Mass.

"It makes little or no difference where the tree was grown, so far as the climatic conditions are concerned; but what does make a difference is having good thrifty stock."—Prof. F. C. Sears, Professor of Pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"Cheap trees are seldom, if ever, a bargain; the grower should insist on having first-class trees, and should be willing to pay for them. Provided the trees reach the grower in good condition, it matters little where they are grown."—"Fruit Growing in Arid Regions," by Profs. Paddock and Whipple.

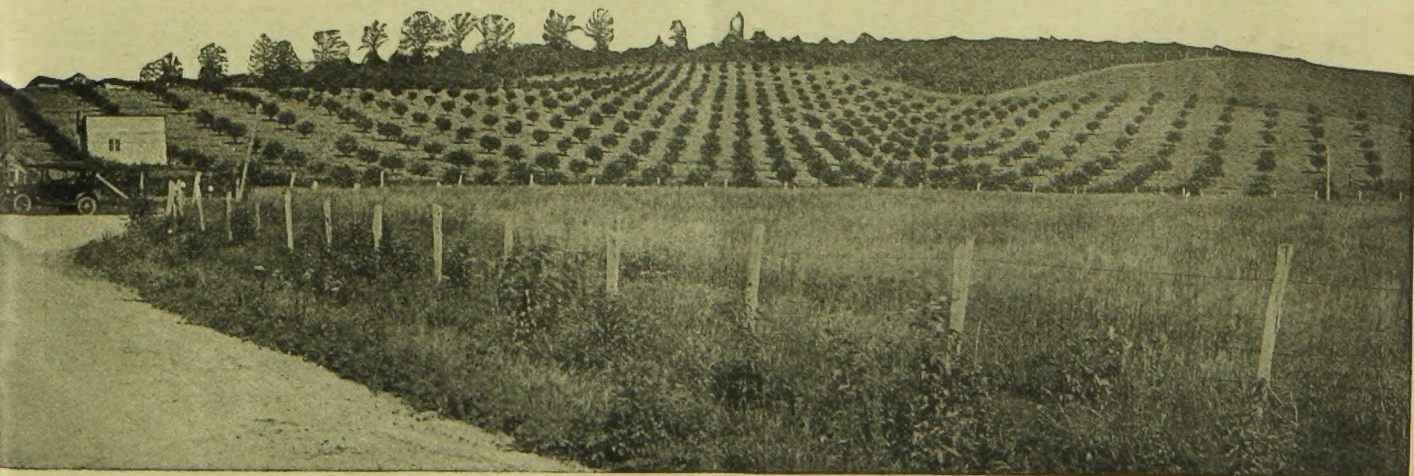
"The trees and vines I ordered from you on January 27th came to hand Saturday and we are very much pleased with them. I called in several of our neighbors Sunday morning to look at them and they were very much surprised to see such a root system. There are three large nurseries and several small ones within twenty miles of this place but never had these men seen such large healthy trees sold as nursery stock. Anything I may be able to do for you in my neighborhood in the way of a recommendation, I will be glad to do; I expect to set some more land to fruit this fall and you will surely get the order."—Chas. P. Newton, Texas, Feb. 4, 1919.

How to Know Good Trees.—The beginner's trouble is in knowing what makes a first-class tree. He will naturally be guided by the opinions of expert horticulturists and successful fruit-growers.

"Good trees have a good healthy look, clean bark, and size enough to indicate a good free growth. Size of top is not so desirable as well-matured wood and plenty of roots."—Prof. E. J. Wickson, University of California.

"A poorly rooted tree may eventually make a satisfactory orchard tree, but it will be several years longer coming into bearing. Aside from the general health of the stock, perhaps no other factor is of so great importance as that it be well-rooted."—Circular No. 51, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

An Ideal Site—Two-year-old Cherry orchard. Trees grown, planted and cared for by Neosho Nurseries Co.





A few fruit trees, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apples, and small fruits in a garden, or even a back yard, pay for themselves a hundred times over.

What Age of Trees to Buy.—The older the tree when it is dug in the nursery for transplanting, the greater the shock it suffers. Most nurseries offer no fruit trees over two years old. That is, the top and root have grown two seasons in the nursery, and the root has grown one season previously as a seedling.

Some kinds are seldom grown more than one year in the nursery. For instance, the peach is a fast-growing tree, and at the end of two growing seasons would be so large that it would not stand the shock of transplanting satisfactorily, the nurseryman would have to charge more, and the cost of transportation and setting would be higher.

With apple trees, the majority of experienced planters now prefer one-year-olds. Where the soil is thin or the

growing season is short, the two-year is often preferred.

With favorable soil and climate and with proper culture the budded apple attains marketable size in one year, and the root system is as old as that of the graft at the end of its second year in the nursery.

"The advantages of the one-year apple trees are that they usually cost less, they are more readily shipped and transplanted. Those fit for sale are sure to be strong growers and their heads can be formed as desired."—Bulletin No. 128, Pennsylvania State College, Agricultural Experiment Station.

The author of "Fruits for Pennsylvania," a 295-page bulletin, No. 152, issued by the State Department of Agriculture says:

"When you get a tree 4 to 6 feet from the bud (one-year bud, two-year stock), you have the very cream out of the nursery. Anyone familiar with nursery business knows that comparatively few attain that size at that age, the larger proportions being from 1 to 2 feet. But when you get trees up to 4, 5, or 6 feet, you have a tree with strong individuality, a strong root system, one that when properly pruned in root and top scarcely feels the effects of transplanting; and I will guarantee they will come into profitable bearing sooner, and that in the first ten years of their existence in the orchard they will produce 50 per cent more fruit than the older trees."

When Should Trees Bear.—Sometimes we are asked to supply "bearing-age" or "ready-to-bear" fruit trees. If one could find good 3, 4, or 5-year-old trees and could transplant dirt and all, possibly they would bear within a year or two. The time it takes a tree to come into bearing dates from the time it was transplanted from the nursery and depends upon many factors: securing first-class nursery stock in good condition, proper preparation of the ground, careful setting out, favorable soil, climate and weather conditions, proper care, etc. Some varieties will not bear fruit unless other varieties are planted near them for cross-pollination. Ever-bearing strawberries set out in the spring will produce the same year. Standard strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, gooseberries, and grapes begin to bear the second or third year; peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, the third year. Some varieties of pear and apple bear comparatively young—about the fourth year. Many of our customers have picked apples the second season. That is not altogether desirable—since a young tree can hardly be expected to grow fruit and make a desirable growth too.



A block of one-year-old Peach trees.

When We Can Ship.—Nursery stock should not be dug until it is naturally matured and dormant, otherwise it is likely to give dissatisfaction. Usually we can begin digging about October 15th, and can ship up to about May 15th. Peony, Iris, Rhubarb and Asparagus can be sent from September 15th on. Strawberry plants can be shipped only in the spring.

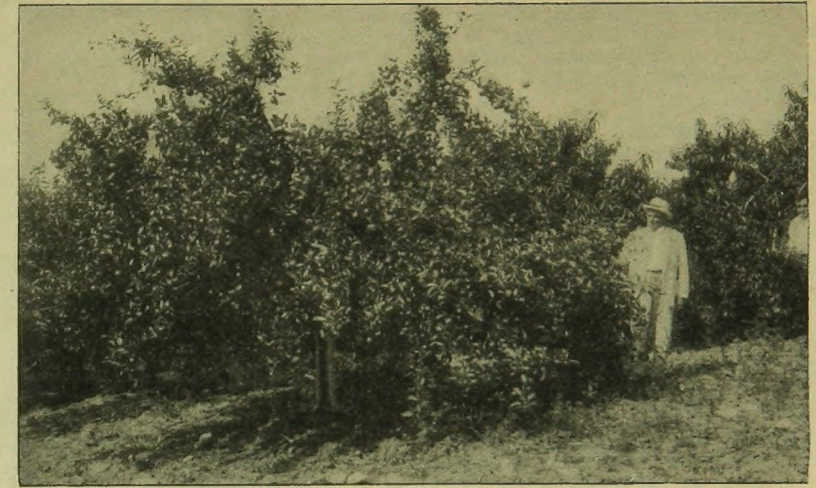
How to Handle Trees on Arrival.—Don't leave your trees in the express or freight office a single day. See if they are in good shape — if the bark is shriveled or bruised, the trees have been damaged. If there is any doubt, report the condition at once.

All Nursery Stock Should be Planted Immediately. If they reach you during freezing weather, put the package in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar or building and cover it with straw, or bury the box or package under a foot or more of earth.

If the weather is mild, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and put them into a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the package and spread old sacks or canvas over them, sprinkling on water from time to time—just enough to keep them from drying out.

It is even better to heel them in. Select a dry, well-drained location. Dig a trench two feet deep and wide enough to avoid crowding the roots. Put the trees in with the tops a foot or more higher than the roots. Cover the entire tree with a foot of earth.

How to Plant.—Be careful not to expose the roots to the wind or sun. Keep them covered with wet sacks or packing. If the weather is hot and the



A well trained Baldwin Apple tree in New England

buds swell, be particularly careful to avoid getting water on the buds.

Prune the roots by cutting off the small fibre roots and any bruised or broken roots with a smooth cut. The other roots should be shortened a little.

Dig the holes large enough to take in all the roots without crowding. Put the top soil to one side, so you can use to fill in around the roots. The holes should be in straight lines, otherwise you will be handicapped in the care of the orchard. Unless the soil is loose and porous, dynamiting the holes is a good investment. This should not be done when the ground is wet.

Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, in very sandy soils 2 to 4 inches deeper. Fall-planted trees may be set several inches deeper

than when planting in the spring. Balance the tree on your hand and the heavier side will naturally roll toward the ground. This side should be turned toward the prevailing wind. Sift the top-soil dirt about the roots; then they take their natural position and are surrounded by fine dirt. Press the dirt firmly about the roots; when they are well covered, but before the hole is full, several gallons of water should be added, if the ground is at all dry. Usually the earth is moist enough, and too much water would be injurious. Mound up the dirt about the tree three or four inches high; leave this loose and unpacked to conserve the moisture.

Remove the wire labels from the trees as soon as they are planted.



Two-year-old Apple trees in the nursery row

Pruning at Planting Time.—Train the tree now in the way it should grow, according to its kind and your requirements; low-headed for commercial purposes, high-headed for the home yard or garden.

When fruit trees, shrubs, roses, or ornamental trees are planted, the limbs should be cut back about two-thirds, removing entirely undesirable branches.

With two-year apple and pear, shorten the limbs to from 6 to 10 inches; with one-year apple and pear, cut off the trunk 2 to 3½ feet from the ground.

With cherry trees, cut out any damaged or broken or interfering branches. Some growers cut out the central leader and all but three to five branches, and even cut off the tip ends a few inches.

With peach, apricot and plum trees, cut off the trunk 12 to 15 inches from the ground and shorten the limbs back to about an inch.

Grapevines should be cut back to two or three sound buds, and the roots a half to two-thirds.

The tops of blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant are usually cut back before shipment from the nursery. They should be left 4 to 5 inches long.

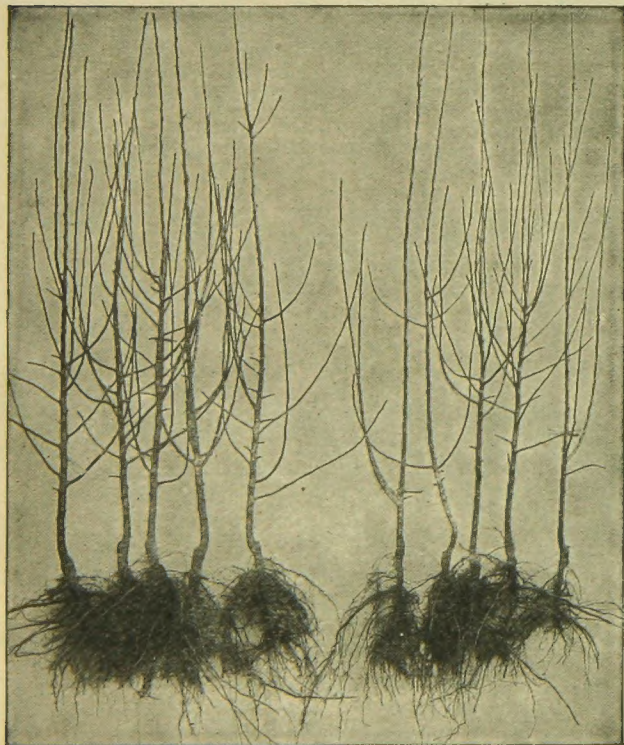
The newly transplanted tree makes its start on the food stored up in the roots. The tops must be cut back when setting the trees whether you buy them according to height or diameter.



Showing the use of the "planting board"

(A)

(B)

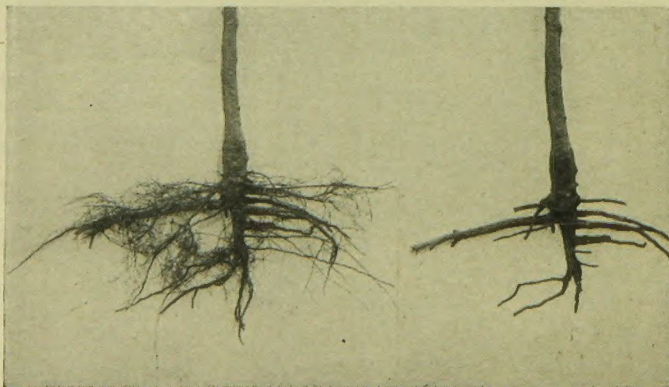


Which trees are worth more—the 5 on the left (A), or the 5 on the right (B)? All these trees would be put into one grade if graded by height. But we grade by caliper (diameter), and the 5 at the right go into XX grade, the 5 at the left into the XXX grade.

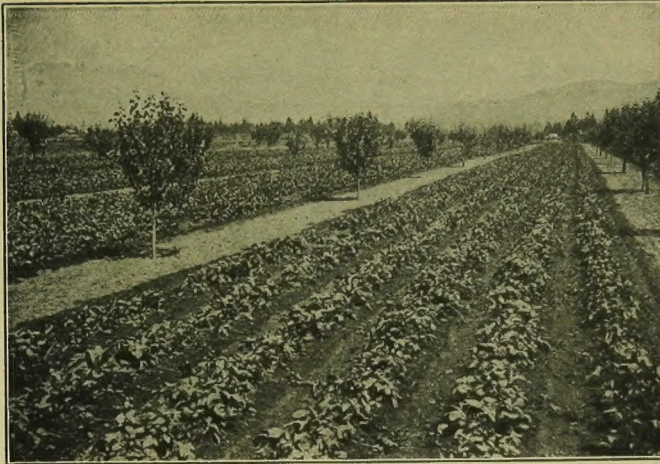
"To begin with, a tree for planting should have three qualities: It should be clean, strong and alive. Its shape won't matter so much—you will ruin what shape it has when you prune it anyway, and its future form will depend upon your skill in pruning later on."—B. W. Douglas in *Country Gentleman*.

The first two years are the critical period in the life of a tree. Particular care and attention are required during this babyhood.

Note—Some of the greatest causes of the failure of newly set trees are: They are left too long with their roots exposed to sun and wind; they are not properly pruned at planting time (the tops must be cut back, otherwise the reserve food stored up in the trees may be exhausted before new roots have formed); the soil is not tramped firmly about the roots. For further details on cultivation, fertilization, etc., see our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing."



Roots before and after pruning



Currants and Strawberries between Apple tree rows



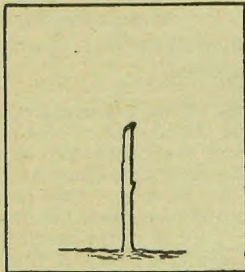
Strawberries growing between rows of fruit trees

HOW TO MAKE YOUR ORCHARD PRODUCE—While waiting for your trees to come into bearing, **FILLERS** and **INTERCROPS** can be profitably used. The orchard trees must be set far enough apart so that when full grown they will have plenty of air and sunshine for the development of good fruit and also to carry on economically the operations of pruning, spraying, cultivation, and picking. However, the young trees do not need all the ground for a number of years.

Young-bearing apple trees, such as Wagener and Yellow Transparent, peach, plum, and cherry trees make good fillers and produce a number of crops before they have to be removed to make room for the permanent trees. The danger of this method is that the orchardist is tempted to let the fillers stand too long.

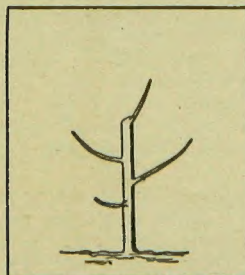
Between the trees, such intercrops as early potatoes and beans are particularly good; corn, also, if not planted too close to the trees. Garden truck is often quite profitable

near good markets. The small fruits also—strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and asparagus—make good intercrops. Do not plant any crop that does not permit cultivation nor one that requires very late cultivation. But if the soil is poor and lacking in fertility, such crops as cow-peas, soy beans, rye, vetch, and, under certain circumstances, clover, should be grown between the trees and plowed under to enrich the soil.



One-year tree pruned at planting

NOTE—The one-year apple tree is usually a straight whip, but some varieties, like the Jonathan, almost invariably form branched tops. These may be pruned as if they were whips or the same as two-year apple.



The way that a two-year-old tree from the nursery (or a one-year-old tree that has made one season's growth in the orchard) should appear after pruning

Trees With Balanced Roots

You can hear a lot about the kind of trees and which is best—budded, grafted, whole root, piece root, or double worked—but if we are very careful about getting a tree with clean even roots well balanced around the main root, we will not need to bother much about how it was produced. The vital thing is to get a good root, and this we can be sure of getting only when we buy of reliable nursery and insist on this kind of tree, or see the root of the trees we buy before we take them.

If you are offered a tree with a main root going off at an angle with a couple or three little branch roots at the tip going off in the same direction, or not much differing, it will be the safest plan to pass that tree up. Its root system will be developed mostly in the direction these roots have taken. It will hardly produce a first class tree.

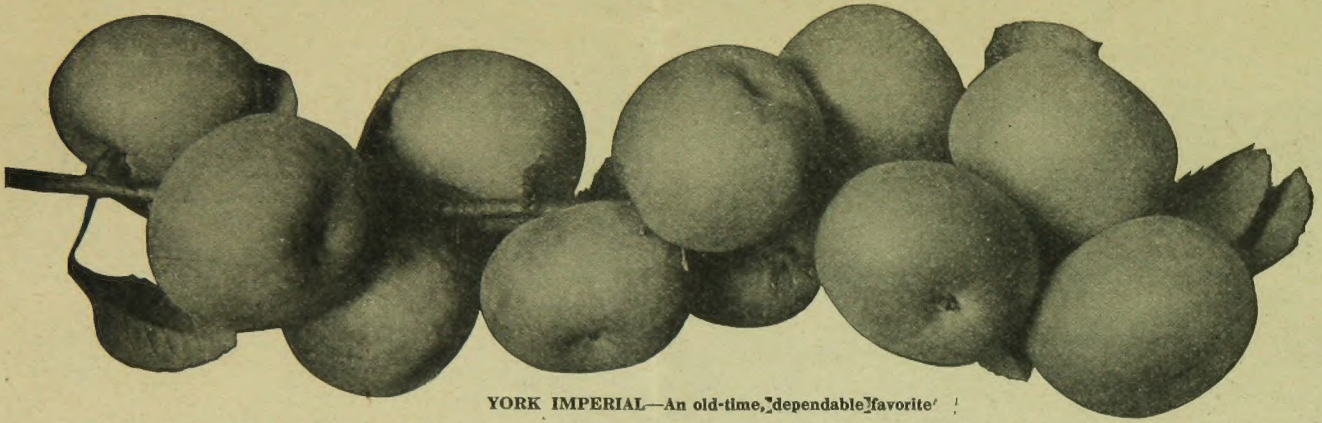
If the tree has roots spreading about equally in all directions, and these show evidence of sending out frequent branches, you know that the tree will have an even root system if the soil conditions are all right. Such a tree will give the maximum growth under the conditions under which it is grown.

Buy Only Good Trees

If you will buy first-class trees with one-year tops you will get this kind of roots generally, for they will produce stronger tops in the same length of time. Where the trees are sold by the size without reference to age, many times they will be marked first class when they have attained the size only with an extra season's growth. This is not really a first-class tree at all, and should not be purchased as such. A smaller tree without the extra season's growth might well be a better tree.

I think the finest trees I ever received, considering the roots, were Junebud peach, first class, 18 to 24 inches in height. I have purchased yearling trees with no better roots, and seldom as well balanced, though budded trees are usually pretty well balanced. I have grown apples from good crown grafts that were as well balanced as any budded trees, but I have purchased them at times so lop-sided that I could not advise their being planted at all. It is poor economy to plant a poor tree. It takes years to grow a tree to full bearing, and the chances are that if we ever got a good tree from one of these it would be at the expense of an extra year or two of growth. Remember it isn't the first crop you lose, but the next one after the last you gather. You should have gathered your last a year sooner.

(From American Fruit Grower, June, 1919)



YORK IMPERIAL—An old-time, dependable favorite

HOW NURSERY TREES ARE GROWN

TO ONE who is not familiar with the nursery business it may seem a small matter to produce a good fruit tree; but it is not like planting a kernel of corn and picking an ear of the same variety of corn some months later. If you plant a seed of the Delicious apple, it will not produce a Delicious apple tree. In almost every instance a tree grown from the seed is unlike its parent. This is true of most other fruits.

To secure a tree that will produce fruit of a particular variety, it is necessary to take a section or bud from a tree of the desired variety and combine it with a seedling tree by some process of grafting or budding. There is no secret about it, but the quality of the tree when it is ready to transplant depends upon the experience, skill, and care of the individual nurseryman as well as conditions of soil and climate.

TO PRODUCE A GRAFTED DELICIOUS APPLE TREE we first take a small seedling tree, grown from the seed of a wild apple and cut off the top just above the root. Then we take a scion (a five-inch piece of branch) from a Delicious tree. This scion and the root of the seedling are joined together so smoothly that the point of union can hardly be seen. This graft is then wrapped with twine. Early in the spring the graft is planted in ground that has been properly fertilized and prepared.

The scion and root grow together as firmly as if they were not parts of two separate trees; at the same time a bud from the top of the scion puts forth a shoot and grows up, forming the top of the tree. The ground is cultivated throughout the season, and every care given to the young tree. Here again there is no secret, but a great deal depends upon knowing just what to do and when.

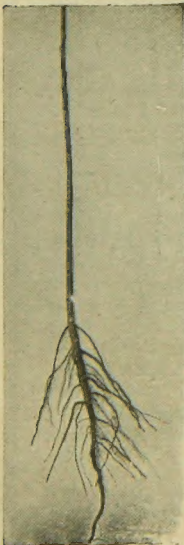
In the fall of the second year after the "graft" is planted we have a two-year Delicious apple tree. The top has grown two seasons and has a well-trained system of branches that have been shaped and pruned to form the open vase-shaped head preferred by experienced fruit-growers.

Budding.—The principles are the same, and if the trees are equal in all other respects, a budded tree is just as good as the grafted. In the case of budding, the small seedling tree is planted in the nursery row in the spring. Some time during the summer we take a bud from a Delicious tree and insert

it under the bark of the seedling about two inches above the ground. Raffia or string is carefully wrapped above and below the bud to hold it in place until it unites with the seedling. This bud does not develop that summer, but the following spring the top of the seedling is cut off just above this Delicious bud; then the bud starts to grow, and from this one bud, which was taken from a direct descendant from the original Delicious tree, the entire top of the tree is developed. In the fall of the second year after the seedling is planted we have a one-year budded tree with a one-year-old top, but the root is three years old. These tops are often straight whips, but in some cases they carry a number of side branches.

Crabapple, pear, and quince trees are propagated either by grafting or budding; peach, plum, apricot, dwarf pear, and cherry trees are budded. The principle is the same for each kind of fruit, but they all have peculiarities calling for special training and experience.

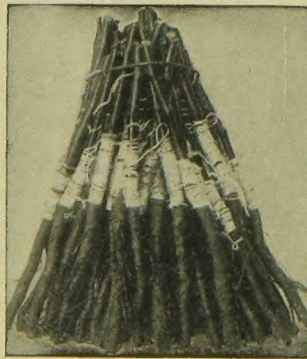
In all of these operations each kind of tree or plant requires treatment and care according to its kind and sometimes according to the different varieties. Some trees and plants require spraying at certain seasons, others require pruning at a particular time. Cultivation must



Apple Seedling



Inserting the bud



Grafts ready for planting

be stopped at the proper time on some kinds, to permit the wood to mature, as the trees should be thoroughly dormant before they are dug from the nursery.

We usually start digging the middle to the last of October—depending upon the condition of the trees rather than upon the demands for early fall shipment. A tree that is dug too soon loses part of its vitality. You could not tell the difference except by observing the growth after the tree is transplanted in your orchard.

After the trees are dug, the culls are burned, and the good trees placed in the packing-house, carefully graded and inspected. Please note that our trees are graded and listed by diameter, a better measure of value than height, although we also give the approximate height. Experienced commercial growers buy by diameter or caliper.

Now We Are Ready to Fill Your Order.

The items you require are brought together in the shipping room. First they are inspected and checked to make sure that each tree or plant is up to our standard and is the kind, variety, and size you have specified; then they are packed with damp moss or shingle-tow about the roots, wrapped in straw or paper, and sewed in burlap. Freight orders are packed in boxes lined with paper.

Co-operative Buying

If you and your friends will order together, each one of you will be entitled to the quantity rate earned by the total number of each kind of tree. For instance, if five of you each want five apple trees (of one or more varieties) each of you would be entitled to the twenty-five rate. Let each one fill out his individual order and send them all in together. Each order will be packed separately and shipped separately or altogether to one person.

Where We Can Ship

We have customers in every state—

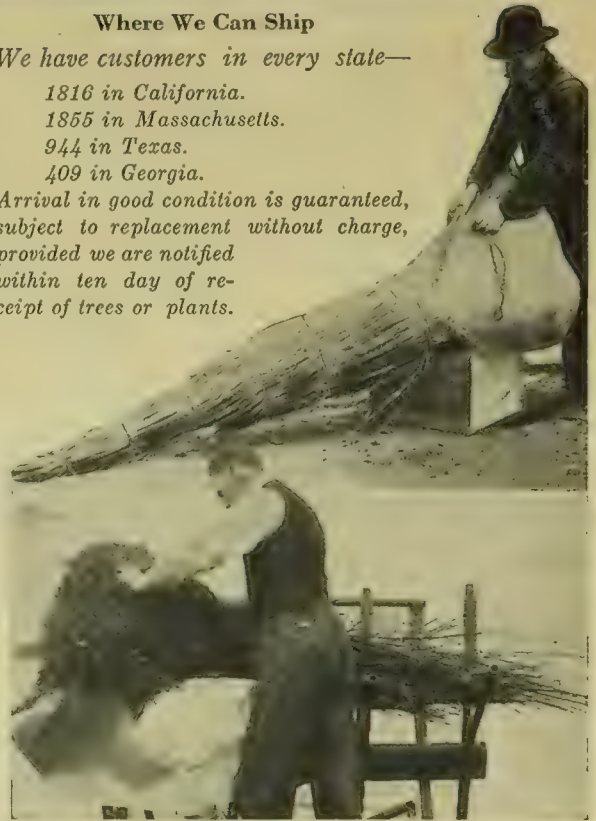
1816 in California.

1855 in Massachusetts.

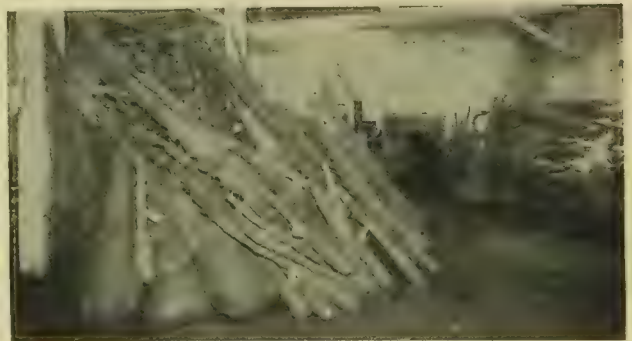
944 in Texas.

409 in Georgia.

Arrival in good condition is guaranteed, subject to replacement without charge, provided we are notified within ten day of receipt of trees or plants.



Packing for shipment



Express office located in packing house

"We received our trees, plants and shrubs, and have them all planted in good shape. They are a fine rooted bunch, clean and healthy in every way. We are well pleased with the order. The strawberries came through in fine shape. We are glad we ordered from your company."—H. H. PIERCE, DONIPHAN CO., KANSAS, APRIL 13, 1919.

Shipping Direct-From-Nursery to Planter



This map shows the districts into which the United States is divided with reference to the influence on fruit-growing of latitude, elevation, prevailing winds, and the proximity to the ocean and other large bodies of water.

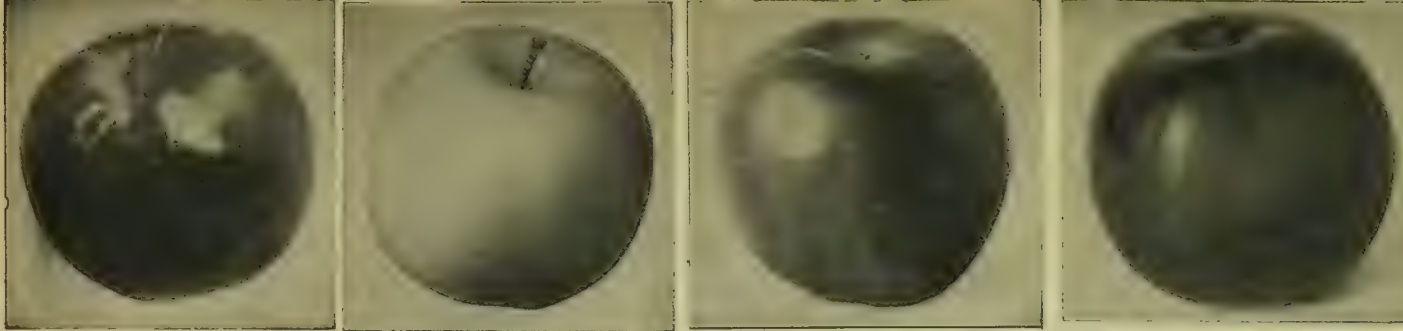
In the tables three stars (***) indicate that the variety is highly successful, two stars (**) that it is well recommended, one star (*) that it is known to succeed, a dagger (†) that it is worthy of trial, a dotted line (...) that it is unsuited or that we can make no definite recommendation.

If you will check on the descriptive pages the varieties which are suited to your section, it will be easier to make your selection.

Some portions of one section may differ materially from other portions of that section. It is advisable to consult with any of your neighbors who may have had experience in fruit-growing in your locality. Your State Experiment Station will also be glad to give you the benefit of their investigations.

	District Numbers																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
APPLE																		
Livland.....	**	**	**	**	†	†	†	**	**	**	*	**	**	—	—	**	—	**
Yellow Transparent.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Red Astrachan.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Melon.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wilson Red.....	†	**	**	**	†	†	**	**	†	*	*	**	†	†	**	**	**	**
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gravenstein.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Malden Blush.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wealthy.....	**	**	**	**	**	†	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
King David.....	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	*	*	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**
McIntosh.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	†	**	**	**	...	...	...
Grimes Golden.....	**	**	**	**	**	†	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wagner.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Jonathan.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Black Ben.....	**	**	**	**	**	†	†	†	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Rhode Island Greening.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Delicious.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	†	**	**	**	**
Winter Banana.....	**	**	**	*	**	†	†	**	†	†	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Winesap.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**
Spitzenburg.....	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	**	**	**	**	**
Rome Beauty.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Shayman.....	†	**	**	**	**	†	†	**	**	**	**	**	†	**	**	**	**	**
York Imperial.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	†	**	**	**	**	**
Northern Spy.....	†	**	**	**	**	†	†	**	†	†	†	**	†	**	**	†	**	**
Paragon.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	†	†	...	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Baldwin.....	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Newtown.....	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CRABAPPLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Florence.....	**	**	**	**	**	...	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**
Excelsior.....	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	†	*	**	**	†	*	**	**	*	*
QUINCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Orange.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Rea's Mammoth.....	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	**	**	...	*	**	**	**	**
Van Deman.....	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	**	**	**	**
PEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Clapp Favorite.....	**	**	**	**	†	**	**	**	**	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	†	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**
Bartlett.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Garber.....	†	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Anjou.....	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gomice.....	†	**	**	**	†	...	...	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Seckel.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Duchess d'Angouleme (dwarf).....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosc.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	†	...
Kieffer.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	...	...	...	**	**	**	...	...	...
Winter Nellis.....	**	**	**	**	**	...	...	**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**	**	**	**

[illegible][illegible]



JONATHAN—Best quality commercial apple of its season

GRIMES GOLDEN—Best and most widely planted yellow apple. Highest quality

BLACK BEN
The apples for the millions—they fill the barrels

BALDWIN

APPLES

The apple is the king of fruits. It is a tonic as well as a nutrient, and one of the cheapest and most wholesome foods. There's a lot of truth in the old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Apple trees will grow wherever corn can be raised—in fact, there isn't a state in the Union, with one possible exception, where some variety of apple will not thrive.

No agricultural investment is safer or more productive in profits than a good apple orchard, favorably located and well managed. The demand for fine fruit increases more

rapidly than the supply. It is only the poor fruit—such as should never be shipped—that begs for a market.

Every home garden and farm should have at least a few apple trees of summer, fall, and winter varieties. They will give satisfaction far beyond the time, labor, and money required.

APPLE TABLE

This condensed table makes it easier to select varieties for your particular requirements and to choose an assortment that will give you apples the year round if you have a cool cellar. Winter varieties are picked when mature, but before they are ripe enough to eat. Maturity can be told by the changing from a hard dead green color to warmer reds and yellows, by the seeds turning brown, and by the readiness with which the stem separates from the twig.

ABBREVIATIONS—

Under "Size:" M., medium; M. L., medium to large; L., large; V. L., very large.

Under "Use:" D., dessert; C., cooking; L-M., local market only. M., distant or local market.

					IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
Varieties.	Color.	Quality.	Size.	Use.	When to pick.	When ripe enough to eat.	Latest cold storage limit.	When to pick.	When ripe enough to eat.	Latest cold storage limit.
EARLY SUMMER										
Livland Raspberry.	Red striped...	Very good...	M. L.	C. D. L-M.	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
Yel. Transparent.	Yellow.....	Good.....	M.	C. D. L-M.	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
MIDSUMMER										
Red Astrachan....	Red striped...	Very good...	M. L.	C. D. L-M.	July 22-Aug. 25	July 30-Sept. 3	Sept. 20	July 17-Aug. 15	July 23-Aug. 3	Sept. 1
Melon.....	Red.....	Very good...	M. L.	D. C. L-M.	July 23-Aug. 26	Aug. 6-Sept. 17	Jan. 1	July 15-Aug. 20	Aug. 1-Sept. 5	Dec. 1
Wilson Red.....	Deep crimson.	Good.....	L.	C. D. M.	July 29-Sept. 1	Aug. 15-Sept. 15	.....	July 9-Aug. 9	July 24-Aug. 9	.....
Duchess.....	Red striped...	Fair.....	M.	C. M.	Aug. 1-22	Aug. 5-26	Sept. 15	July 12-26	July 16-30	Sept. 1
FALL										
Gravenstein.....	Orange and red	Very good...	L.	C. D. M.	Aug. 22-Sept. 22	Aug. 26-Sept. 26	Dec. 11	Aug. 3-25	Aug. 9-Sept. 1	Oct. 15
Maiden Blush....	Yellow and red	Good.....	M.	C. M.	Aug. 20-Sept. 10	Sept. 5-Oct. 15	Dec. 15	Aug. 10-Sept. 1	Aug. 25-Sept. 15	Nov. 1
Wealthy.....	Red striped...	Very good...	M. L.	D. C. M.	Aug. 2-Sept. 5	Aug. 16-Sept. 17	Jan. 15	July 25-Sept. 1	Aug. 10-Sept. 15	Dec. 15
EARLY WINTER										
King David.....	Dark red.....	Very good...	M.	D. C. M.	Sept. 6-Oct. 2	Oct. 1-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 14-Sept. 2	Oct. 1-10	Dec. 1
McIntosh.....	Bright red....	Good to best.	M. L.	D. L-M.	Sept. 3-22	Oct. 15-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 18-Sept. 13	Sept. 20-30	Dec. 1
Grimes' Golden....	Golden yellow.	Good to best.	M. L.	D. C. M.	Sept. 8-Oct. 28	Nov. 1-10	Jan. 15	Aug. 23-Sept. 18	Oct. 5-15	Dec. 15
Wagener.....	Red and yellow	Very good...	M. L.	D. C. M.	Sept. 20-Oct. 6	Nov. 15-25	Feb. 1	Aug. 31-Sept. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Dec. 15
Jonathan.....	Bright red....	Good to best.	M.	D. C. M.	Sept. 20-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 1	Aug. 28-Sept. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 5	Feb. 1
WINTER										
Black Ben.....	Bright red....	Fair.....	V. L.	C. M.	Sept. 28-Oct. 28	Dec. 1-10	May 1	Aug. 30-Sept. 30	Nov 1-10	Mar. 15
R. I. Greening....	Green and yel.	Very good...	L.	C. D. M.	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 20-30	Apr. 1	Aug. 28-Sept. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Mar. 1
Delicious.....	Red striped...	Best.....	V. L.	D. M.	Sept. 30-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sept. 5-Oct. 5	Oct. 20-30	Feb. 15
Winter Banana....	Yellow and red	Good.....	M.	D. C. M.	Oct. 3-17	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sept. 18-25	Oct. 20-Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Winesap.....	Dark red.....	Good.....	M.	C. D. M.	Oct. 18-Nov. 3	Dec. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sept. 24-Oct. 13	Nov. 20-Dec. 5	Mar. 1
Spitzenburg.....	Yellow and red	Good to best.	L.	D. C. M.	Oct. 4-23	Nov. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sept. 13-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 15	Feb. 15
Rome Beauty....	Red striped...	Good.....	L.	D. C. M.	Oct. 6-25	Dec. 1-10	Apr. 1	Sept. 10-30	Nov. 5-15	Mar. 1
Stayman Winesap..	Red striped...	Very good...	L.	C. D. M.	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sept. 10-Oct. 5	Nov. 20-30	Mar. 1
York Imperial....	Red striped...	Fair.....	L.	C. M.	Oct. 6-30	Jan. 1-10	Apr. 1	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 25-Dec. 5	Mar. 1
Northern Spy....	Red striped...	Very good...	L.	D. C. M.	Sept. 18-Oct. 4	Dec. 5-15	Apr. 15	Aug. 30-Sept. 18	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15
Paragon Winesap..	Dark red....	Very good...	L.	C. D. M.	Oct. 4-Nov. 3	Jan. 1-10	Apr. 15	Sept. 18-Oct. 18	Dec. 5-15	Mar. 15
Baldwin.....	Bright red....	Good.....	M. L.	D. C. M.	Sept. 23-Oct. 23	Dec. 1-15	May 1	Aug. 29-Sept. 23	Nov. 6-21	Apr. 1
Yellow Newtown..	Yellow.....	Very good...	M. L.	D. C. M.	Oct. 5-29	Jan. 20-30	May 1	Sept. 22-Oct. 17	Jan. 1-5	Apr. 15

DELICIOUS—all that its name implies. "The great national dessert apple"

BALDWIN The Baldwin is pre-eminently the leading variety in the commercial orchards of New York, New England, and certain parts of Canada; also it is one of the leading varieties of Michigan and northern Ohio. In the South and Southwest it is not a desirable apple, because it ripens too early to be a good winter variety, and drops from the trees before its good qualities are developed. It does fairly well in the Pacific Northwest, but cannot be grown in competition with the Northeastern States. The tree is a strong grower, long-lived, and vigorous. It is somewhat slow in reaching maturity, but begins to bear abundantly about the seventh year. Fruit large to very large, uniform in size; form, roundish to conical; skin is tough and smooth, blushed and mottled with bright red; flesh yellow, firm, moderately coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, agreeable sub-acid; very good.

BLACK BEN The best of the Ben Davis family—far superior to the Ben Davis, Gano Red, or kindred apple. The tree is hardier, more vigorous, and more prolific than the Ben Davis. Bears about the sixth year; fruit is large, solid dark red; flesh is white, firm, juicier than Ben Davis, sub-acid, fair quality. It is not very successful in the extreme northern part of the Northwest, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, between the parallels of 32 and 42 degrees, it is one of the most important varieties grown. It is pre-eminently successful in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and portions of adjoining states.

DELICIOUS A really delicious apple. (Winter) None can compare with it in flavor. Large, uniform in size, unique shape, round and long, tapering, with five distinct knobs at the blossom end. In color it is striped and marked with dark red, often becoming a solid crimson on the side

exposed to the sun. Very highest quality, fragrant, crisp, and juicy, mild in flavor, but not a sweet apple. It must be eaten to be appreciated. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower and forms a perfect head, with strong arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads. Bears about the fourth to seventh year.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG Attractive yellow apple, almost covered with red stripes; medium size. One of the most profitable summer varieties. The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair quality. Tree is a moderate grower; can be planted close. Comes into bearing young, often fourth year. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker. Extremely hardy.

GRAVENSTEIN A rather flat and broad, large, orange-yellow apple, heavily striped with light and purplish red. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, high flavor. Very good quality. It ripens irregularly, requiring a number of pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for home garden and local market. Tree is large, vigorous, upright, and spreading. Very productive and hardy, and is widely grown in many parts of the country. Bears sixth to eighth year.

GRIMES GOLDEN The standard of excellence, the best quality, profitable yellow apple; rich golden color, often showing a pinkish blush. Flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, and juicy; very good to best quality; medium to large; an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading grower and heavy regular cropper. Bears about the fourth year. We especially recommend Grimes Golden as being the highest quality yellow apple and one of

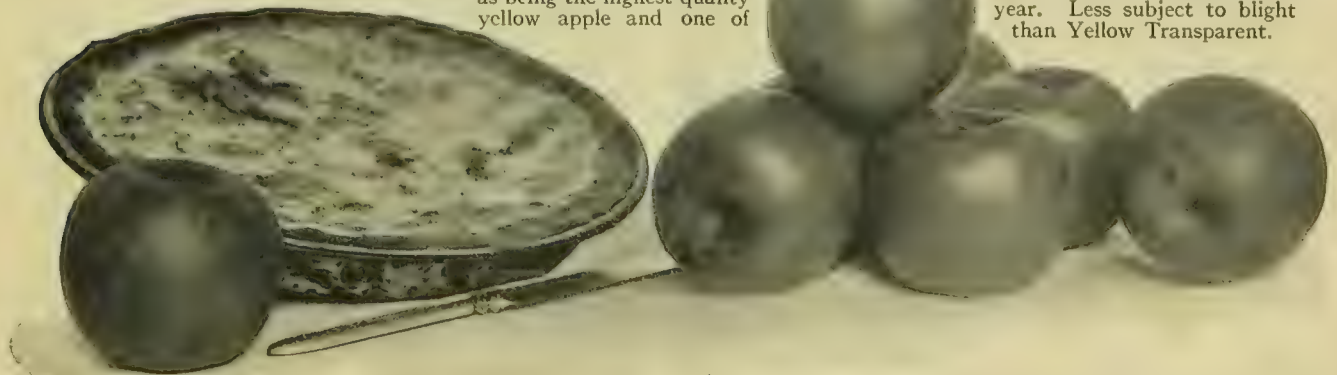
the best for home use and commercial planting.

JONATHAN A grand, good apple; (Early Winter) once tested, always wanted. Bright solid red, deep red on the sunny side. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice which is full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, long-lived, an upright grower. Bears about fourth year. Produces good crops regularly. Fine for home and commercial planting.

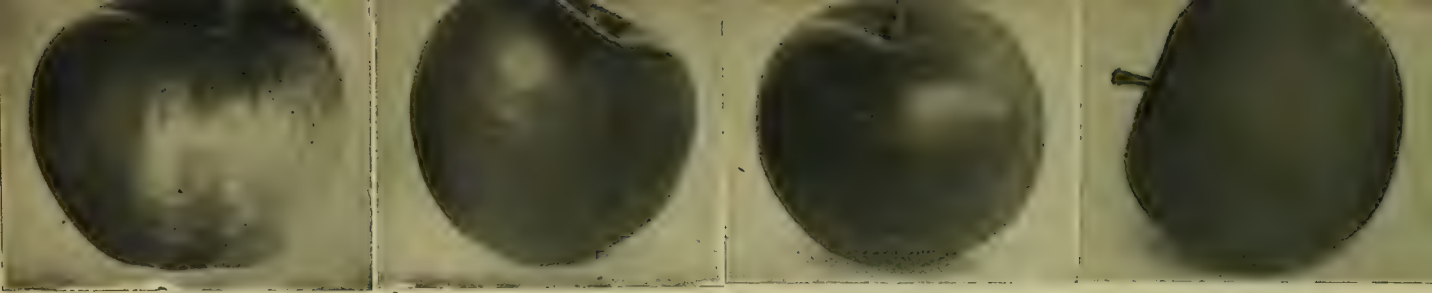
KING DAVID Enormously productive, bearing heavy crops year after year. Uniform shape, tapering toward the blossom end. Medium size; very dark rich garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side. Flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, very good. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing about the fourth year. It is recommended by Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, as succeeding better than Jonathan in the Northeastern states.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY Beautiful red and yellow apple; may be described as a Red Transparent. Medium size; flesh is snow-white, tender, fine-grained, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears enormously, like the Duchess. Thrives everywhere. Bears fourth to sixth year. Less subject to blight than Yellow Transparent.

(See Back
Cover Page)



GRIMES GOLDEN—The ideal apple for "Pies like mother used to make."



Northern Spy—High quality and long keeper

Stayman Winesap—Largest and best quality of all the Winesaps

Rome Beauty—A profit maker East and West

Winter Banana
A favorite in the West, North and East

MAIDEN BLUSH Striking, highly colored, yellow apple, with a deep crimson blush on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size; flesh white, crisp, tender, very juicy; a good eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is vigorous, spreading, and open. You can plant it successfully throughout the United States. Usually bears fourth to fifth year. A splendid staple apple and an unusually good market apple.

McINTOSH One of the best early (Early Winter) winter apples for northeastern states; noted for its high quality and delightful fragrance. Medium to large size, roundish, slightly flattened at the stem end. Beautiful deep crimson, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Crisp, snow-white flesh; is very tender and juicy, entirely different from the "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. Makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit. Tree is long-lived, a strong, vigorous grower, with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. One of the best apples of its season, both for home planting and to supply local markets.

MELON A late summer apple (Midsummer) which resembles Wealthy, but succeeds farther south, and a heavier bearer; medium to large; striped with red and yellow; flesh is juicy, quality almost the best. Use for dessert, kitchen, and market. Tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears the fifth year.

NORTHERN SPY Attractive, red-striped winter apple; large, roundish, and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. Flesh is firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Tree is a vigorous and unusually healthy grower. Bears tenth to twelfth year. An old-time favorite.

PARAGON WINESAP Paragon has the large size and very good quality of the Stayman combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap. The true Paragon was introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and has been largely planted under name of Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. Tree is equal in every respect to Winesap; a more vigorous, open grower. Bears sixth to seventh year, and thrives wherever Winesap can be grown.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING A large, roundish, green winter apple, yellow when fully ripe. Tender and full of sparkling juice, with rich flavor surpassed by few apples. One of the best dessert apples and an excellent cooker. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, with wide spreading branches, drooping and dense; bears after fifth year.

RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is the best general-purpose late summer apple for home use and market. Nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with bloom like a plum; large, roundish; white flesh tinged with red; flavor aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, very good. Good for eating fresh out of hand when fully ripe; an ideal cooker. Tree is hardy, of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading; adapted to every state where apples grow. Bears fourth year.

ROME BEAUTY Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with a bright red; one of the most beautiful and profitable late winter apples. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and

of good quality. Splendid storage apple. Tree is a vigorous, upright spreading grower; hardy, except along the Canadian border. Very profitable in the central United States, Rocky Mountain country, and some Southern states; a splendid bearer; blooms late. Bears fourth to fifth year.

SPITZENBURG Large, handsomely colored, bright purplish-red, shaded with yellow and striped with darker red; flesh firm, tinged with yellow; moderately juicy, spicy, very best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, spreading. Thrives in favored localities. Should be planted in deep, fertile, well-drained soil. Bears about the seventh year.

STAYMAN WINESAP The largest of the Winesap family. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling Winesap, except that the color is not quite so brilliant; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly pleasant, with a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone. Very good quality. Tree has a dark, heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; thrives on thin dry soil where Winesap would fail. Reliable annual cropper; bears the fourth to fifth year. "This is a variety no fruit-grower can afford to omit from the list, whether for family use or commercially. It possesses more valuable points than any one apple with which I am acquainted. It adapts itself, as far as tried, to all climates, all altitudes, all soils, and is par excellence everywhere." —Dr. J. H. Funk, Bulletin No. 152, Department of Agriculture, Pa.

WAGENER Bright red apple, (Early Winter) strongly contrasting yellow background color; medium to large; whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, very good quality. Tree is straight, vigorous, upright grower; enormously productive, usually bears third to fourth year.

"I received my order and found everything O. K. The trees were in excellent condition. They were far above any of your catalog quotations. A hardier, cleaner, and well rooted bill of trees have never come into Pike county. I called my neighbors in when unpacking and they had the same to say."—J. A. Marsee, Pike County, Indiana, March 27th, 1918.



KING DAVID—A fine "filler" apple

"I received the nursery stock of twenty apple trees. I am much delighted with them and I am letting my friends know about it. Such fine roots I never saw before. They are sure to please anybody. When in need of more nursery stock, I know where to get it."—Thos. E. Evans, Wise County, Virginia, March 10, 1919.



Gravenstein—Highly flavored; one of the best of its season

Wagener—Highest quality, bears young, the ideal "filler"

Esopus Spitzenberg—Famous for its rich "sub-acid" quality and meaty flesh

Wealthy—Hardy—high quality and the best money maker of its season

WEALTHY A most dependable and (Fall) widely planted fall apple; bright red striped; medium to large size; white crisp flesh tinged with red; very good quality. Tree is a free grower, very hardy; bears fourth or fifth year. Adapted to many soils and climates, but especially suitable for Northern planting where extreme hardiness is required. Good shipper; holds up well in storage; especially recommended for home use and commercial planting.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the state."—Aven Nelson, Secretary Wyoming State Historical Society.

"The Delicious apple leads on the market here. But this is the apple for everybody here—Wealthy. I am reserving a large acreage for it. It has not quite the beauty and quality and selling proclivities of Delicious, but, oh, my! it bears—never fails—one crop right after another here. Wealthy, Delicious, and Rome Beauty make the best team here for fancy apples."—C. A. Cummins, Montana.

WILSON RED A deep, solid crimson, (Midsummer) like a Red June; large; firm white flesh; good quality. Tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

WINESAP Splendid bright red, (Winter) distinctly striped with dark purplish-red; standard apple in the United States from Virginia to California. Flesh is tinged with yellow; very firm, juicy, very good quality. Medium size; a favorite with everyone. Tree is a vigorous, spreading open grower. Hardy, adapted to planting in every part of the country, except in the extreme Northern states. Will succeed on many different kinds of soils, preferring a deep loam. It is a heavy, regular bearer. Produces the first crop about the fifth year. As the tree gets older it has a tendency to produce undersize fruit, but this can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

WINTER BANANA Very showy, (Winter) bright yellow, with a pinkish-red cheek; noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxen appearance; medium size; good quality, with a rich, spicy flavor. Tree is a good average grower, adapted to many conditions; flat, spreading top; hardy, except in extreme North; regular cropper; bears about the fifth year.

YELLOW NEWTOWN Medium to (Albemarle Pippin) large; a beautiful yellow; (Early Summer) flesh very firm, meaty, brittle, juicy; highest quality; tree is a good grower, but must have fertile soil and good air drainage. Hardy; bears the fifth year.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT Extremely (Early Summer) ly hardy; a beautiful clear yellow, with smooth, waxen, brilliant skin, which gives it a transparent appearance. Fine-grained white flesh, sprightly sub-acid, pleasant. Unexcelled for pies, tarts and apple sauce. Medium size. Tree is a moderately vigorous, straight, upright, and compact grower; usually bears third to fourth year. A reliable cropper. Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and requires several pickings. Profitable for near-by markets. Excellent for home planting.

It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South, and is very extensively planted in the North because of its unusual hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds on thin soils.

YORK IMPERIAL Bright pinkish-red, (Winter) striped with dark red; firm, crisp, meaty flesh, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and fair quality; large, chunky, generally lopsided; however, it shows up well, and, because the tree is a very strong, vigorous grower and enormously productive, it is a profitable apple, widely planted in the Virginias and Central West. A very regular bearer, beginning about the seventh year; seldom fails. A leading export apple.

CRABAPPLES

CRABAPPLES should be planted for beauty of tree and fruit, as windbreaks, and for the value of the fruit. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, and jellies. Excelsior is delicious for eating fresh.



Excelsior—The largest and best crab for eating fresh

EXCELSIOR The largest crab, nearly as (Fall) large as a medium-sized apple. Rich yellow, almost covered with bright red; spicy, pleasant flavor. Tree is large, vigorous, hardy, coming into bearing young.

FLORENCE A highly colored pinkish- (Late Summer) red; faintly striped with a darker red; wherever shaded, deep yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Tree is upright, spreading, very hardy. Bears very young. Naturally a dwarfish grower.

PEACHES

Fresh ripe home-grown peaches over a season of nearly three months are a luxury that may be had at little expense. They can be grown almost as far north as apples and will succeed farther south. They thrive on heavy clay soil or on soil that is nine-tenths coarse sand. You can never know how good peaches taste until you pick them fully ripened from your trees. Plant largely of midseason and late varieties, but include enough of the earlier and very late kinds to provide an ample supply throughout the season.

ALTON (White Semi-freestone) (Midseason) An early mid-season white-fleshed peach of Carman type, noted for its large size, good quality, and beauty. It is larger and a little later than Carman. The tree is a very large, vigorous grower; hardy.

ARP BEAUTY (Yellow Semi-clingstone) (Early) Earliest ripening yellow peach. It is round oval shape; juicy, sweet and rich. No good in Georgia, according to Hale Orchard Co.'s experience. An excellent peach for home garden.

BELLE OF GEORGIA (White Freestone) (Midseason) The best white peach for home use and market. Belle is to white varieties what Elberta is to the yellow kinds, except that it has quality, which Elberta lacks. It is roundish oval, creamy white, with a bright red blush on the sunny side. Very little fuzz. Flesh is firm, melting, and juicy; rich sugar-sweet. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, open spreading top, hardy and productive. We especially recommend the Belle as the best white peach of its season for home use and commercial planting.

CARMAN (White Semi-freestone) (Early) One of the hardest, most widely planted early white peaches. Brilliant red, splashed with darker red on creamy background; flesh is tender, juicy, good quality for a peach of its season. Its chief asset is a constitution which enables it to stand a trying climate both North and South; thrives on a great variety of soils.

CHAMPION (White Freestone) (Midseason) An exceptionally high quality, hardy white peach. Champion has long been known as a white-fleshed peach par excellence in quality. It is not a good shipper, but the tree is almost perfect in every respect, and this with its quality makes it an ideal peach for home use and local markets.

CROSBY (Yellow Freestone) (Late) The best quality late peach for Northern planting. Noted for its hardness in tree and bud. Golden orange color; firm but tender; very good quality; medium size. A good canner.

EARLY ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) Very large, high quality, lemon-yellow peach. Flesh is fine-grained, sweet; for home use and local market. Tree is a strong grower of Elberta type. A good bearer under favorable conditions; moderately hardy.

EARLY ROSE (Red and White Clingstone) (Early) The best early peach. Flesh is tender and has a delicious, rich, sweet flavor; dark-red color, almost like a cherry—qualities lacking in other early peaches. It has a fragrant aroma beyond all comparison with any other varieties. The tree is a very hardy and dependable bearer. It is a medium grower, rather stocky, and, while in no sense a dwarf, it never attains a great size, like the Belle or Carman. Grown by the carload for a number of years, it fruited for ten years in succession without a single failure. The best early peach for home use or commercial planting.

ELBERTA (Yellow Freestone) (Midseason) The most widely and extensively planted commercial peach. Very large golden-yellow peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek; flesh is firm, rich, yellow, fair quality. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit; moderately hardy in wood and bud, but its adaptability to all soils, its prolific bearing, large size, splendid shipping qualities, and the tendency to color well before fully mature have made it the great market peach.

ELBERTA CLING (Yellow Clingstone) (Midseason) The best yellow clingstone; especially fine for canning, preserving and pickling; large, yellow, round, good for dessert. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

EUREKA (White Freestone) (Early) Very large for an early peach; good quality; white with a distinct red blush on one side; round; flesh is tender, but firm. Tree is above the average size, spreading, hardy, and exceptionally productive.

GREENSBORO (White Semi-freestone) (Early) Second earliest ripening peach; larger than the Mayflower. It is a handsome creamy white, oblong oval peach; fair in quality as compared with later varieties. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears young; succeeds everywhere. Rather delicate for distant shipping.

HEATH CLING (White Clingstone) (Very Late) The latest-ripening peach grown. The best for pickles and preserves. Widely planted in the Central and Southern states, where the season is long enough for it to reach maturity. It is a creamy white, with very firm, meaty, but tender and sweet flesh. Large size and unusually good keeper and shipper. Can be stored until late in the autumn. Tree is one of the largest, healthiest and hardiest varieties known.

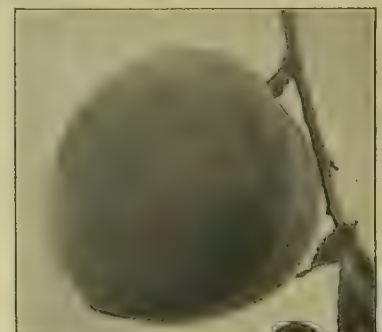
HILEY (White Freestone) (Midseason) Hiley is the earliest commercial freestone white-fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its competitors; very closely resembles its parent, Belle of Georgia. Flesh is firm, sweet, good quality; a very good shipper; often requires several pickings. Tree is medium size, open, spreading, not quite so fast a grower as the Belle of Georgia; hardy, productive.

ILLINOIS (White Freestone) (Midseason) Similar to Champion, but larger, better quality and a better shipper. Exceptionally good for home use and for market. It is a creamy white color with a dark red crimson cheek; firm flesh, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality; large size. Tree is an upright, spreading grower, moderately vigorous; hardy.

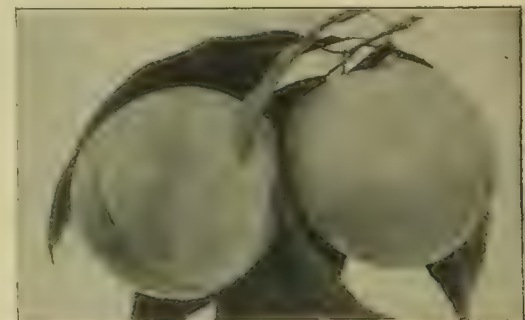
KRUMMEL (Yellow Freestone) (Very Late) Krummel is a large, round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid, and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. The tree is hardy, healthy, and a strong, vigorous grower. Bears third to fourth year. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East, and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is harder, more productive, and a better money-maker than Salway. "The latest peach grown at the station. Ripened October fifth."—Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, Bulletin No. 170.



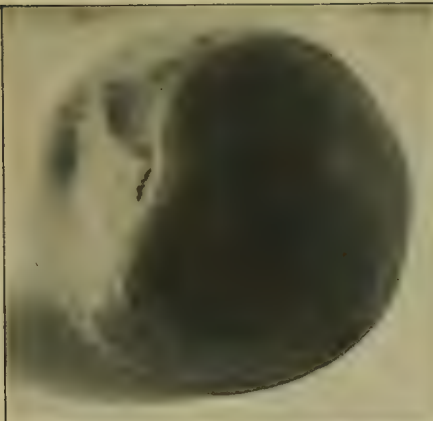
HEATH CLING—Best for pickles and preserves



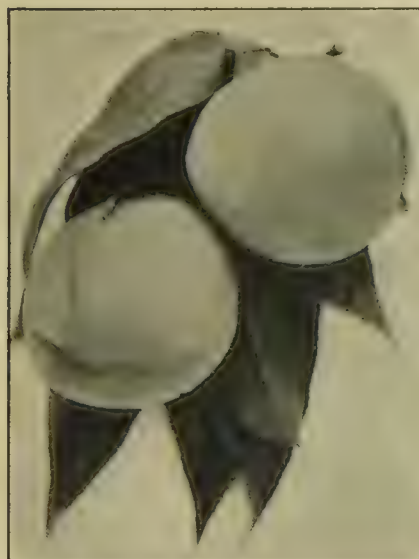
KRUMMEL—A profitable late peach



ALTON—Early midseason



CARMAN—Hardy, early white



EARLY ELBERTA—Fine for home use

Elberta



EARLY ROSE
The best early peach



Varieties in Seasons	Flesh	Size	Quality	Days Ahead of Elberta
VERY EARLY				
Mayflower.....	White—Semi-cling	Medium	Fair	50
EARLY				
Greensboro.....	White—Semi-free	Medium	Fair	40
Arp Beauty.....	Yellow—Semi-cling	Medium	Good	38
Early Rose.....	Red and White—Cling	Medium	Very good	35
Eureka.....	White—Free	Large	Good	30
Carman.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	24
Lola.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	24
MIDSEASON				
Alton.....	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	18
Hiley.....	White—Free	Large	Good	15
Champion.....	White—Free	Medium	Very good	15
Illinois.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	15
Belle of Georgia.....	White—Free	Large	Very good	8
J. H. Hale.....	Yellow—Free	Very largest	Very good	5
Early Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	3
Elberta Cling.....	Yellow—Cling	Very large	Good	2
Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	
LATE				
Crosby.....	Yellow—Free	Medium	Very good	5
Late Crawford.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	8
Late Elberta.....	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	20
VERY LATE				
Krummel.....	Yellow—Free	Large	Good	30
Heath Cling.....	White—Cling	Large	Good	40

J. H. HALE



THE J. H. HALE Largest size; yellow overlaid with bright carmine; flesh deep (Yellow Freestone) yellow, firm and fine grained; delicious flavor. Ripens three (Midseason) days to a week ahead of Elberta, colors up a week before fully matured and its solidity and firmness permit leaving it longer on the tree, making picking season longer. The tree is of the Elberta type, but more stocky, drooping and branching. "The flesh of the J. H. Hale is firm and heavier and the peaches will ship and keep longer than those of the Elberta."—Peaches of New York.

We have not made general inquiry of our commercial customers as to results with the J. H. Hale peach, since 1917, but we have received reports from various sections. Two experienced growers, one in Connecticut, one in Arkansas, agree that this variety requires greater care and attention than the Elberta. The Arkansas grower frankly states that his J. H. Hale's haven't had a fair test as he didn't spray them thoroughly.

Consideration should be given to the fact that the J. H. Hale has been introduced only a few years—that this season is the first general peach year for four years, and that trees now old enough to bear have undergone an almost unprecedented winter, followed by an unusually dry summer. Anyone who plans to grow peaches in a large way should make a careful investigation before deciding upon varieties.

Here are some reports from different sections:

W. F. Smith, California: "My J. H. Hale peach trees have a very fine crop. I think them the finest peach grown. I sold them at 2 cents a pound, at the same time it was hard to sell Elbertas at any price. By all means plant the J. H. Hale peach."

G. A. Drew, Conn.: "In all we harvested approximately 30,000 baskets, and the J. H. Hale led them all, both as to size of the fruit under adverse conditions and the prices realized for the product in open market. The points of superiority of the J. H. Hale over Elberta appear to be in its longer picking season, firmness of texture, and ability to stand shipment, in addition to its wonderful appearance and finish."

J. H. Hughes, Delaware: "Bought 50 trees in 1913. They bore full this year. This peach is susceptible to scab. My trees are four years old and have not made the growth that other varieties have."

R. J. Johnston, Georgia: "Bought 2,500 in 1914. Gathered half crate to the tree this year, of the finest peaches I ever saw. They are wonderful in size, color and quality and yielded better than any three-year-old trees I had."

F. M. Blanchard, Illinois: "First 100 trees nearly all died. Second 100 bought a year ago last April all alive and looking fine."

D. P. Piper, Illinois: "Bought 100 trees 1914. J. H. Hale peach trees freeze to the ground every winter. Have never seen a blossom or a peach on one of them. Total loss to me."

George H. Littlefield, Maine: "Bought 100 trees 1914. 75% of the J. H. Hale lived that were planted in New Hampshire."

C. E. Bryan, Maryland: "My J. H. Hale peaches (this is their fourth season) bore a full crop, about three bushels to the tree. The J. H. Hale is the most valuable commercial peach I have knowledge of."

M. A. Blake, New Jersey: "The J. H. Hale peach is succeeding very well in this state, except upon the very light sands in some portions of southern New Jersey, where it has been quite seriously attacked by the bacterial leaf spot. This variety seems to be more susceptible than the Elberta. The variety has the same fault of Elberta, of starting into growth easily during warm periods in winter."

L. Hines, New Mexico: "Had several hard frosts in the spring that killed the bloom. Of the 20 varieties of peaches in my orchard Mayflower did the best, and other varieties in order named, J. H. Hale, etc."



The J. H. Hale Peach

LATE CRAWFORD The best of the (Yellow Freestone) Crawford family, (Late) long famous for quality and size.

It has had to give way to Elberta because of greater production of the Elberta tree and more attractive color of fruit, but Late Crawford is an excellent variety for the home garden and profitable commercially in certain favored localities.

LATE ELBERTA A large, high quality (Yellow Freestone) peach, of better (Late) quality than Elberta and especially desirable, as it ripens about twenty days later, when there are no other good yellow kinds. The Late Elberta is a distinct variety which we found fruiting near our nurseries. We have never been able to determine whether it was new or a named variety propagated in the past and lost sight of. It has averaged larger, better color and quality than Elberta growing in the same orchard. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, sometimes bearing when Elberta fails.

LOLA Best peach of its (White Freestone) season; higher quality (Early) than Carman; larger, better shipper than Champion; harder than either. Beautiful creamy white peach, speckled and splashed with carmine; good shipper. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading; hardy and productive; a dependable bearer.

MAYFLOWER Earliest peach (White Semi-clingstone) to ripen. (Very Early) Good size and quality for such an early variety. Its popularity is due to its extreme earliness. Creamy white with dark splashes of red; very juicy; fruit ripens unevenly through a long period, making it especially good for home use. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and bears very young.

"I am sending you a clipping from our paper so you can see what the J. H. Hale peach is here in California. About five years ago I ordered, by parcel post, I think, 30 trees, and they arrived in perfect condition, and every tree made a wonderful growth. In regard to peaches weighing 14 ounces we ate some that weighed a little over 16 ounces. Should our peaches take a prize at the fair you will hear from me again. I am very sorry I did not plant a hundred acres to this variety. I have been offered 20 cts. apiece for the peaches and could sell them right at my door, as we are on the highway. I am so well pleased that I take this means of thanking you for advertising such a wonderful peach."

August 24, 1919.

G. D. PARKER,
Yolo County, California.

[Clipping.]

Fourteen-ounce Peaches Part of Yolo's Exhibit.

Peaches from the G. D. Parker orchard will be a feature of Yolo county's fruit display at the state fair. The fruit is of the J. H. Hale variety and each peach weighs close to 14 ounces.



CHERRIES



YOU may buy cherries, fresh or canned; but if you ever tasted any fresh and ripe from the tree, you will surely want a few trees of your own. Possibly you cannot grow any sweet cherries, since they thrive only in favored localities; they also require particular attention and care, especially in spraying. But the sour cherry can be grown almost anywhere. It is notably hardy and quite adaptable to different soils and climates. It grows under neglect better than any other fruit tree. The three leaders—Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello—ripen over a season of nearly forty-five days.

The sour cherry makes a fine ornamental windbreak, gives great satisfaction in the home garden, and offers great possibilities for profit for the grower who supplies local markets.

BLACK TARTARIAN Most widely planted sweet cherry east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe. Medium size for sweet cherry. Flesh purplish-red, firm, tender, pleasant flavor, sweet and mild; very good quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright grower; adapts itself to different soils and climates. Very productive and regular bearer. Comparatively free from brown rot. Early.

EARLY RICHMOND The favorite early sour cherry, and next to the Montmorency the most popular of all cherries. It is larger, brighter colored than Montmorency or English Morello, and not so sour, but bears less abundantly. Fruit is medium size, roundish shape, flattened at the end; flesh light color, tender, and sprightly. A good canner, but not so firm as Montmorency. Tree is medium size, vigorous, upright, spreading productive, and long-lived.

MONTMORENCY The most widely and most numerous planted cherry — probably more planted than

all other varieties put together. It is the most productive and regular bearer. Colors early before ripe—a distinct advantage for shipping. The fruit is roundish, plump, flattened at the end, and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clusters, making picking easy.

The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly, and pleasant; flesh is reddish color, tender, and melting, but firm. A good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries. Round, spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive; a very reliable cropper. Bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late frost or severe winter freezes. The Montmorency can be grown in practically every part of the country except the low lands of the extreme South. Adapted to great variety of soil and climate and succeeds well under adverse conditions. We grow the improved strain, which has proved to be the largest and most productive. Midseason.

ENGLISH MORELLO The latest cherry to ripen. Very dark red.

Will hang on the tree long after ripe. Resistant to brown rot. Forms a low, spreading tree. Stands lower temperature and severer drought than any of the other leading varieties. Bears young. Fruit is small, dark red colored, very sour, but loses much of its sourness if left on the tree until fully ripe. First class for canning and preserving. Very productive and hardy. Especially good for gardens where a small-growing tree is desired.

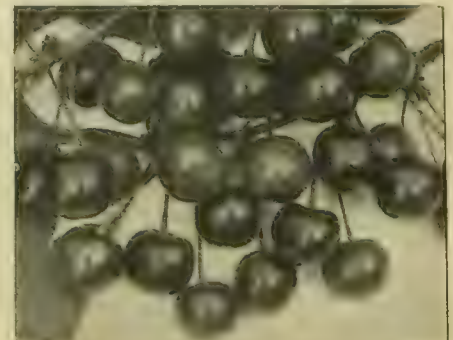
NAPOLEON The best yellow cherry. Often sold and grown as Royal Ann.

Best of the sweets for dessert and canning. Very particular as to soil and climate. Apt to crack in wet weather, and somewhat susceptible to brown rot. Nevertheless it deserves first place among sweet cherries for home and commercial planting. It is an attractive yellow, with a bright red cheek; very large; long, heart-shaped; firm flesh. Meaty, crisp, mild, and sweet; high quality. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright grower, with strong, sturdy limbs. Very productive and bears young.



Black Tartarian

"Will say those trees were easily the finest I ever saw—so clean and thrifty and "prosperous" looking, and that is saying something I can tell you for I have been selling trees and planting trees for the past forty years."
—Riley Hatfield, Marion County, Texas, October 21, 1918.

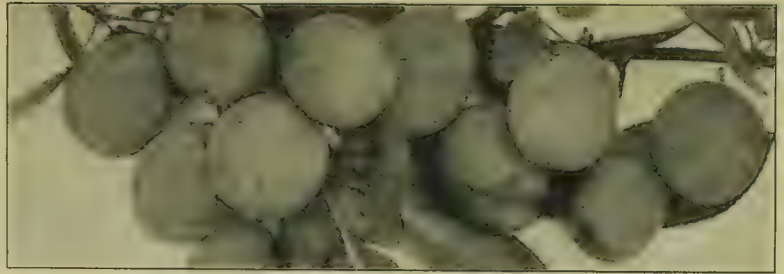


Early Richmond

PLUMS



Endicott Plum



Damson Shropshire—Great for preserves and marmalades

PLUMS are especially fine for eating fresh, for jellies, preserves, and marmalade, and unexcelled for canning and drying. ¶ Various plums are adapted to great differences in temperature, moisture, and soil. Some varieties will thrive wherever apples or peaches can be grown. ¶ Out of two thousand varieties which are now or have been under cultivation, we offer twelve, chosen for hardiness, productiveness, quality, and adaptability to wide variations in climate. Most of them bear the third or fourth year. ¶ It is one of the very best fruit trees for the home garden and offers great capacity for development commercially.

ABUNDANCE A pinkish-red plum, covered with a thin bloom. Medium size, a roundish oval. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, aromatic, good. Tree is large, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Early. Adaptable to wide diversity of soils and climates, bears heavily and regularly. Poor shipper and keeper; much subject to brown rot; matures unevenly and drops too readily as it ripens. Should be picked before quite ripe; dropping and rot are thus avoided and flavor is better.

AMERICA An improved (P. *Munsoniana* and Gold, originated by Burbank; a beautiful waxen P. *triflora*) yellow, with currant-red cheek. Flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, very good for cooking. The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top; extremely hardy and productive, and succeeds where others fail. Considering its parentage, phenomenally free from rot. Early.

ENDICOTT Endicott combines the high quality of the European with the (P. *triflora*) hardiness and adaptability of the Japanese. One of the (P. *domestica*) sweetest, juiciest plums. It averages very large in size, roundish, slightly flattened at the end; dark garnet-red, with a faint bloom. Flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. Midseason. Mr. Endicott wrote of this plum:

"I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact, it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur, I have grown them two inches in diameter."

"The Endicott plum trees I bought of you have more than doubled in size in this Spring's growth."—S. C. Ragan, Jr., Warren County, Miss., July 28, 1919.

BURBANK A dark red, roundish plum; (P. *triflora*) better quality and shipper and less susceptible to brown rot than Abundance. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic, and sweet. The tree is healthy, not quite as fast a grower as Abundance; flat, spreading top. A week later than Abundance.

One authority says: "Does not thrive in the South, where it is poor in quality and rots badly."

FRENCH DAMSON Dull purplish-black color. Flesh (P. *insititia*) very juicy, tender, sweet, pleasant, and extra high quality. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy and productive. Ripens a little later than Shropshire.

GREEN GAGE A large, roundish, oval (P. *Reine Claude*) plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm, sweet, mild, rich flavor, very juicy, aromatic; extra good quality. Tree is of medium size and vigor, productive, and hardy. Thrives best on high, sandy soils. Chief defects: sus-

ceptible to sun-scald and fruit cracks if showers occur at ripening time. Midseason.

ITALIAN PRUNE The Italian or Fel- (P. *domestica*) lenburg, is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all prunes. Long oval shape, rich purplish-black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet, and very high quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Apt to suffer from dry or hot weather. Succeeds everywhere except in the more Southern states. Late season.

LOMBARD The most widely plant- (P. *domestica*) ed plum in America, noted for hardiness and dependability. Medium to large size and oval shape; purplish-red or reddish-violet color, overspread with a thin bloom; easily sold because of its beauty. It is inferior in quality; but does very well for cooking, canning and preserving. Midseason. The Lombard is a remarkable combination of the good commercial qualities of tree and fruit, and is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungus diseases. It is the universal plum for the millions.





Italian Prune—The best "prune"

OMAHA A large, round, (P. triflora and brilliant, coral- P. Americana) red plum. Flesh is firm, yellow, juicy, and sweet. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. Early.

RED JUNE A large garnet-red, heart- (P. triflora) shaped plum, pointed at tip. Flesh is light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic. Tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower; very hardy and productive. Should be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination. Comparatively immune to curculio and brown rot. Usually ripens a week before Abundance. Early.

SHIROPSHIRE DAMSON The most (P. insititia) widely planted Damson. Oval shape; purplish black, covered with a thin bloom; flesh is juicy, firm, tender, sprightly, and pleasant. Tree is strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy. A standard for productivity and reliability in bearing; fair for eating fresh, and one of the best for culinary purposes. Fruit ripens late over a long season.



America Plum—very hardy

WILD GOOSE An old-time favor- (P. Munsoniana) ite; bright red; medium size; flesh is yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. This is a very large, strong, flat-topped grower; hardy and most pro-



Wild Goose—Productive—Grows where others fail



Abundance—One of the best and most dependable

ductive. Good shipper and keeper; comparatively free from brown rot and curculio. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is profitable as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving.

The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollenization. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum. Very early.

"Plums will grow on almost any soil. They will thrive on moist, heavier soil then will the other fruits, but succeed best on fertile, well-drained land. They will grow and produce good fruit in spite of neglect, and have often been called the 'poor man's fruit,' as they are found in alleys, fence corners, etc. However they respond readily to care and attention, and should be cultivated and sprayed like other fruits."—From our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing."

APRICOTS

THE APRICOT is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots succeed in many localities and will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frosts.

The cultivation and care of the apricot is somewhat like that of the peach, and it is just as productive as the peach. The apricot is often attacked by the curculio, but this pestiferous little beetle is now readily controlled by the same system of spraying with dilute lime sulphur and arsenate of lead, as is used for peaches.



Superb Apricot

ROYAL Color a light yellowish- (Freestone) orange. Flesh light yellow, very rich, sweet, and highly flavored. The leading variety in California, where it is used for drying and canning. Ripens midseason. Tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy.

SUPERB The best apricot for East- (Freestone) ern planting; medium size; roundish oval; smooth, light salmon color, with numerous red dots; flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good. The tree is a very hardy Russian type, a vigorous grower; very productive; latest-blooming apricot; is adapted to peach regions.

TILTON Large, symmetrical, at- (Freestone) tractive; one of the best shippers. Tree is a strong grower, vigorous, hardy, and productive.

"I received the twenty-five fruit trees in first-class condition and wish to state that they were the best rooted trees I have ever bought from any nursery. I don't see how you grow them."—L. I. Pugh, Coles County, Illinois, March 17, 1919.



A drive through an orchard in full bloom



Anjou Pear Orchard—Pear trees thrive in sod

PEARS

THE PEAR is one of the highest quality fruits. In nothing else that grows, and in no confection made, can you get the refreshing acid, the rich spices, the honeyed sweetness and delicacy of flavor which you find in the flavored varieties of pears that you may grow in your own garden or orchard. All pears should be picked before entirely ripe, especially Garber and Kieffer, otherwise the flesh around the core becomes coarse. The pear tree is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best fruit trees for yard planting.

STANDARD PEARS

ANJOU Anjou is one of the best (Fall) general-purpose pears, combining a high quality with hardiness and dependability. Fruit is large, heavy, yellow, with a chunky neck. Tree is hardy, long-lived, productive. The hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality, and richness make it one of the best pears for eating and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East. Bears about tenth year.

BARTLETT The best known high (Late Summer) quality pear. Famous for dessert and canning. Large, yellow, waxy skin, rich, juicy, highly perfumed, refreshing. Tree hardy, regular, bears young.

BOSC The Bosc is one of the largest (Winter) best quality pears grown. It is a very long pear, with long tapering neck, pointed at the stem end. It is a dark yellow, covered with a cinnamon russet, sometimes with a tinge of red on the cheek. The flesh is white, very rich and melting—one of the most

delicious pears grown. A good shipper and late keeper. Tree is a rather straggling grower when young, but becomes a very vigorous, hardy tree as it grows older.

CLAPP FAVORITE High quality (Summer) early - ripening pear, large size, best of its season. Tree productive and dependable. Ripens about ten days before Bartlett. Unless picked early and ripened carefully, it is likely to decay at the core.

PICKING, RIPENING AND STORAGE DATES FOR PEARS

Varieties.	IN NORTHERN STATES.			IN SOUTHERN STATES.		
	When to pick.	When ripe enough to eat.	Latest cold storage limit.	When to pick.	When ripe enough to eat.	Latest cold storage limit.
Summer:						
Clapp Favorite.....	July 24-Aug. 13	Aug. 13-Aug. 23	Sept. 1-15	July 14-Aug. 3	Aug. 3-14	Aug. 20-Sept. 5
Lincoln.....	July 29-Aug. 18	Aug. 29-Sept. 8	Sept. 15-25	July 19-Aug. 8	Aug. 19-31	Sept. 5-15
Bartlett.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 17	Sept. 10-20	Oct. 1-15	July 24-Sept. 7	Sept. 1-10	Oct. 1-15
Fall:						
Garber.....	Sept. 4-26	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 1-15	Aug. 26-Sept. 16	Sept. 26-Oct. 10	Nov. 10-25
Anjou.....	Sept. 15-20	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-10	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 25
Comice.....	Sept. 15-23	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-13	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Duchess d'Angouleme	Sept. 16-25	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 6-15	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Seckel.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 3	Oct. 6-15	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 7-23	Oct. 15-25	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Winter:						
Bosc.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 13-23	Oct. 15-25	Dec. 1-5
Kieffer.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 7	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 16-27	Oct. 15-26	Dec. 1-5
Winter Nelis.....	Oct. 3-20	Nov. 6-15	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 23-Oct. 10	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	Jan.-Feb.

"Enclosed herewith find an order for trees and shrubs. The writer has had a dozen different catalogs from nurseries, and selected your house because I failed to find a single extravagant statement in your catalog."

C. W. Burley, Westmoreland Co., Penna., Jan. 20, 1919.

"The writer still feels so much satisfaction with your methods that I do not hesitate to confirm my former statements at this time."

C. W. Burley, Westmoreland Co., Penna., Aug. 11, 1919.

STANDARD PEARS—Continued

COMICE An excellent high quality pear.

(Fall) Often planted with Bartlett to give fruit over a longer season. Good cropper; tree vigorous and productive; said by some to be a more regular bearer than Bartlett.

GARBER Very large yellow pear.

(Fall) Hardy, productive, dependable, fair quality; especially recommended for Central and Southern States where other varieties do not thrive.

KIEFFER Extra large, heavy; a profit-

(Winter) able variety everywhere, but especially good for the Central and Southern States where other kinds do not succeed. If packed when it takes on a slight yellow tint and placed in boxes in a dark place to ripen, they are very good to eat out of hand and superior to most pears for canning. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight.

SECKEL The standard of excellence

(Fall) for quality. Small, golden russet, should be first choice for family orchard. Pear sweetest and best of all. Dwarfish grower. Dependable, productive,

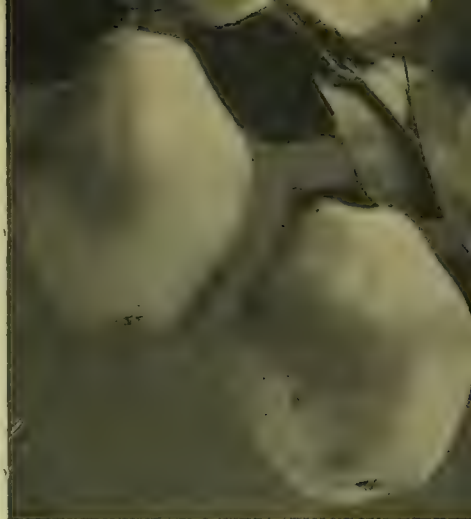
and hardy, notably free from blight. Takes longer to come into bearing than many stronger varieties, but makes up for lost time by bearing immense crops annually of the highest quality and highest-priced pears that go into the markets.

LINCOLN Large, yellow, high quality,

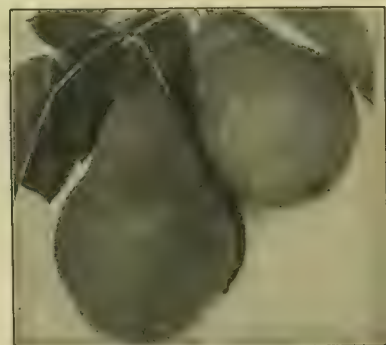
(Summer) similar to Bartlett, but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitude of the climate at Lincoln, Ill., where it was originated by W. E. Jones. Comes into bearing early and bears heavy crops annually; very hardy.

WINTER NELIS The latest, best keeping pear. Can be held

(Winter) in cold storage until spring. Winter Nelis is a medium-sized, roundish, yellow pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed; highest quality when well grown and well ripened. Tree is hardy, has wide adaptability, and is a regular bearer. A slender, straggly grower. Good for house use.



KIEFFER—The most dependable, vigorous pear; succeeds where others fail



BARTLETT—A commercial pear, famous for its delicious flavor

DWARF PEARS

THE PEAR can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits. It is especially good for planting in small yards and gardens, but it is also profitable commercially. It is propagated on quince roots, which makes the tree a slow, dwarfish grower, and less subject to blight than standard pear trees. The fruit is the same as that of standard trees.

They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year, are very productive, and last a lifetime. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet apart; hence they are particularly good as fillers in an orchard of standard trees, and are especially valuable for home gardens and small yards, where they are ornamental as well as useful. They should be planted 4 or 5 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

DUCHESSE This variety of pear

d'ANGOULEME is successful only (Fall) when grown as a dwarf. The largest of all pears; white flesh, rich, high quality. Tree is hardy, upright grower, productive and long lived.

ANJOU, BARTLETT, and SECKEL can all be furnished as dwarf trees. For description, see Standard Pear.

Sept. 20, 1919.

"The stock I got of you this spring, I never lost a tree, and they are doing fine."

Frank Priestly,
Kansas.



Orange Quince—Easily grown. Ideal for jellies and marmalades



SECKEL—A little golden russet pear; the sweetest of them all.

QUINCE

THE QUINCE is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade, and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained soil, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gardens.

ORANGE The most widely grown quince. Golden color, large, roundish shape, short neck. Can be kept until January or February. One of the best for all purposes.

REA'S MAMMOTH Rich, orange color, roundish, pear shape, tapering neck. Very

good quality for flavoring other fruits and for baking; almost fuzzless.

VAN DEMAN Unusually large, often weighing one pound or more; rich orange color; round, chunky shape; heavy, firm flesh; especially good quality; bears young, often second or third year on fertile ground.

GRAPES



THE GRAPE is the surest, most dependable of fruits—hardy, vigorous, productive—and begins to bear the second or third year. There are varieties adapted to nearly all soils and climates and they will produce good crops on land that is too rough and stony for farm crops. Every yard or garden should have a few grapevines. They take little room, are quite ornamental trained over arbors, fences, walls, or buildings, and they also produce good fruit in spite of neglect or unfavorable conditions. Of course, they respond quickly to care and attention; especially do they require severe pruning.

AGAWAM The most widely planted red grape. (Red) (*Labrusca* *Vinifera*) Bunches are large. Berry is rich, sweet, and aromatic. Vine is vigorous and self-fertile, but somewhat susceptible to mildew, and does not yield well in some localities. Ripens after Concord and can be kept much longer, and improves in flavor. Seems to prefer clay soil. Of the red grapes, it is the easiest grown and most dependable. For home use

and market. Keeps in storage till mid-winter.

BRIGHTON A handsome high (Red) (*Labrusca* *Vinifera*) quality red grape. Vigorous, productive, dependable, adaptable to various soils. Ripens before Concord. It is self-sterile, and must be planted near other varieties. Deteriorates rapidly in quality after ripening and is therefore not suited for distant markets.

CONCORD The most widely-planted (Black) (*Labrusca*) grape, known to all. Superior in hardiness, productivity, and regularity in bearing and in ability to withstand disease and insects. Good size of bunch and berry. Very handsome in appearance. It is not high in quality, although the fruit is sprightly and refreshing. It is the leader for making grape juice. No other grape has been able to compete with it on the market, as it can be produced so cheaply. While grown in the South, it is essentially a Northern grape, as in Southern climates it is susceptible to fungi and suffers from phylloxera in dry, warm soils.

DELAWARE The standard of quality. (Red) (*Labrusca* *Bourquiniana*, *Vinifera*) Usually hardy; adapted to wide variation of soils and conditions, and usually bears abundantly. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Ships and keeps well and more immune to black rot than other commercial varieties. Its faults are: small size of vine and berry, slow grower, and foliage susceptible to mildew, which can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. It succeeds best in deep, rich, well-drained, warm soils, and should be planted more closely than most other varieties. It commands the highest prices, and is valuable North and South for both home use and market.

DIAMOND Seldom surpassed (Green) (*Labrusca* *Vinifera*) in quality and beauty. It is the hardiest, most productive and vigorous of the green grapes,

although Niagara bears more heavily in most localities. A good keeper and shipper. It deserves a high place among the best for commercial and home vineyards. Medium size; green, with tinge of yellow, but less yellow than Niagara. Ripens a little earlier than Niagara. Can be grown as widely as Concord.

HERBERT A Rogers hybrid. (Black) (*Labrusca* *Vinifera*) Vigorous, fruitful, and hardy except in the extreme North. One of the handsomest high quality black grapes. Ripens with Concord, but keeps longer. Very good for home garden and for commercial growers who supply discriminating markets. It must be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination.

MOORE EARLY The most widely (Purplish-Black) planted early commercial grape. (Labrusca) Ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. Only fair in quality and does not keep well, but it has the dependability, hardiness, and other qualifications which have made the Concord the leading commercial grape. It is best described as an early Concord. It should be planted on rich, well-drained, loose soil, but succeeds on rocky, hilly ground, where others fail.

NIAGARA The most widely (Green) (*Labrusca* *Vinifera*) planted green grape. Larger bunches and berries than Concord, as good, or better in quality. Productive, vigorous, adaptable; not as hardy as Concord. Ripens about with Concord. Keeps fairly well. Flavor not at its best unless fully ripe.

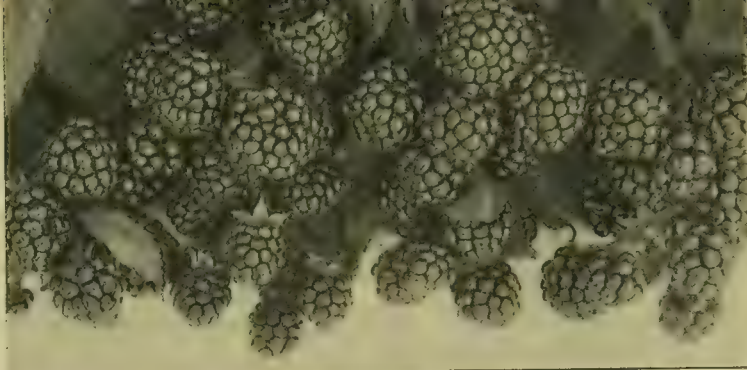
WORDEN Much better qual- (Black) (*Labrusca*) ity, larger berries and bunches and handsomer than Concord and is equally healthy, hardy, vigorous, and productive, but often more particular as to soil. Its chief fault is a tendency to crack. Ripens a week to ten days earlier. It does not keep long, but is especially desirable for the home garden and for near-by markets.



A four-year-old Moore Early in the orchard of F. J. Bigham, Neosho, Mo. A fine commercial grape for Central and Southern States.



Snyder



Mercereau Blackberry



Early Harvest

BLACKBERRIES

THE BLACKBERRY is one of the most common and most tenacious of American native fruits. The cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality. They are profitable for local markets, but cannot be shipped long distances. Even for nearby markets they must be picked before fully ripe. They are much appreciated from the home garden for eating fresh, for canning and preserving, and for cordials. They are easily grown and bear abundantly and early the second year.

MCDONALD (Very Early) McDonald is a cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. It is large, oblong, and very good quality, equaling the best late varieties in flavor and juiciness. It outyields any known variety of blackberry and ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest. The bush is drouth-resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows eight to ten feet apart. The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long canes of unusual length. It is moderately hardy and has successfully withstood ten degrees below zero.

Important—Plant every fourth row to Lucretia Dewberry, as McDonald requires a pollenizer in order to develop perfect berries.

Prof. L. R. Johnson, the well-known horticultural writer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: "I feel that in the McDonald there has arisen the greatest of all the Blackberry family, the most valuable of its group, both as a market and family berry. The McDonald is the most productive of all. Its berry averages larger than those of any other variety, being twice the size of Early Harvest. It brings higher prices than blackberries. It is an extremely vigorous grower, surpassing in this respect all of our standard varieties. Notwithstanding we had an all-summer drouth here, the McDonald brought its great crop to perfection and then made its usual vigorous growth." "Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either blackberries or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia or any other tame variety that I have."

Mr. Paul Knod, Sr., of Arkansas, says: "The McDonald is very firm, a fine shipper—colors up several days before ripe. I start shipping about May 15th. My average yield is 300 to 500 crates per acre."

EARLY HARVEST (Early) Glossy black, medium size, excellent quality; ships well. Compact, dwarf grower, very productive, but not very hardy, requiring protection in the North.

EARLY KING (Early) The Early King ripens a few days after Early Harvest and a week before Snyder. It is only a fair shipper, but excellent for the garden and nearby markets because of its high quality and size.

ELDORADO (Midseason) Large, jet-black, sweet and melting, without hard core; very hardy, vigorous and good keeper.

MERCEREAU (Early) Very good quality and size, without core. A strong grower, hardy, and productive. One of the best for Central and Northern states.

SNYDER (Early) Medium size, fair quality, but very hardy and productive. A good market berry, especially for cold climates.

DEWBERRY

THE Dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, but larger and much earlier. Some remarkable profit-records have been made with the dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the blackberry.

LUCRETIA (Very Early) A low-growing trailing blackberry, large, soft, and sweet, with no hard core. Can be grown over walls, trellises, or rocky slopes. Quite hardy and very productive. Ripens ten to fourteen days before Early Harvest.

The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. Use Lucretia as a pollenizer for McDonald Blackberry.



McDonald—The earliest and heaviest bearing blackberry

STRAWBERRIES are the first fruit to ripen in the spring. Fresh or preserved, they are delicious and healthful, and help out on the grocery bill. They offer quicker returns to the grower for local or distant markets than any other fruit. They do well on almost any soil if well drained, deeply worked, and well fertilized. Standard varieties produce good crops the next spring after planting. Three or four varieties will supply fresh berries over a long season.

The Everbearing will produce the first summer and fall. The second year they bear in the spring and continue fruiting until severe frost comes. They are particularly fine for the home garden.

"The two leading varieties of this type of strawberry, the Progressive and the Superb, are notable not only because they produce fruit from the time of the usual crop until late summer or autumn, but also because

they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-spot diseases. They are also very hardy."—Farmers' Bulletin 901, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Fifty to one hundred plants set about a foot apart in beds four to five feet wide will supply a small family with berries throughout the season.

All the varieties listed are self-fertile and can be planted alone.

STANDARD VARIETIES

We do not ship Strawberry plants except in the spring.

AROMA (Late) A richly colored large berry, deliciously aromatic in flavor, and an excellent shipper. Ripens over a long season. A leading variety in many strawberry-growing sections.

DR. BURRILL (Midseason) A dark red juicy berry, delicious for dessert and excellent for canning; also a good shipper. It combines the good qualities of its parents, Senator Dunlap and Crescent. A vigorous grower and bears abundantly.

KLONDIKE (Midseason) Probably more Klondikes are sent to market than any other variety. The berries are medium to large, ripen evenly and are firm enough to ship long distances.

vigorous and very productive. In the highest rank as an extra early market berry.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Midseason) One of the most widely planted varieties. Noted for dependability and productivity. A large handsome berry, deep glossy red, exceedingly juicy, very good quality. Commences to bloom medium early and lasts a long time. Adapted to any type of soil and wide variation in climate.

SON'S PROLIFIC (Late) (Early in Canada) A cross between Aroma and Bubach. Attractive, hardy, productive, and a good shipper. Larger, more pointed than Aroma. Will not thrive on rocky soils where Aroma succeeds.

LADY THOMPSON (Early)

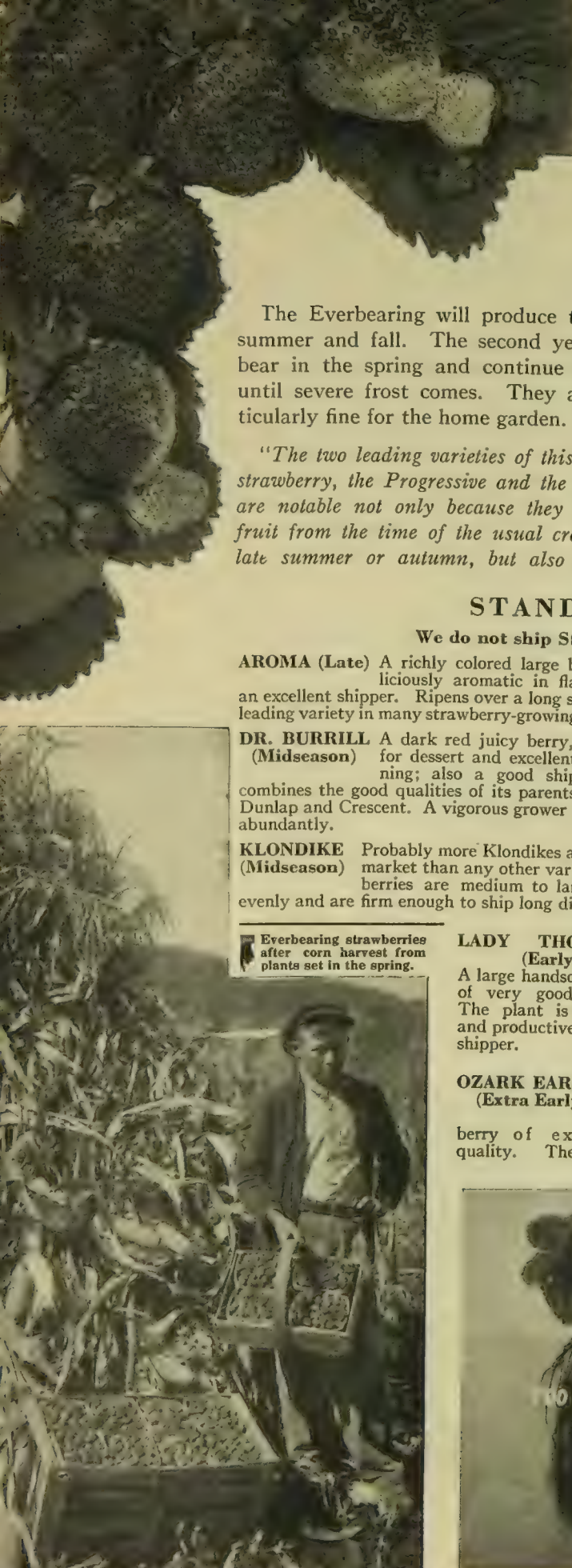
A large handsome berry of very good quality. The plant is vigorous and productive. A good shipper.

OZARK EARLY (Extra Early) Dark red, large berry of excellent quality. The plant is

EVERBEARING

PROGRESSIVE This is the most widely grown and most successful of the Everbearing varieties. The berries are medium size, firm, and delicious in quality. The plant is unusually healthy, vigorous, very hardy and productive. A crop failure is impossible—if an early frost catches one set of blossoms, another is formed immediately. The first season the blossoms and runners should be cut off until about the middle of July. The ideal berry for the home garden.

Everbearing strawberries after corn harvest from plants set in the spring.





St. Regis Raspberry—Particularly adapted to the South

RASPBERRIES

THIS tempting fruit may be had the second year, and amply repays proper care and attention. Adapted for home garden and early market. It is best to plant Raspberries and Blackberries in the spring. If set in the fall, heaving and settling of the soil may break the roots.

CUMBERLAND Unexcelled in hardiness and productivity. Very large, good quality, and a good shipper.

CUTHBERT One of the best, (Red) (Midseason) most widely planted market varieties. Large, rich, crimson berries; an extra good keeper. Bush is moderately hardy and productive.

KANSAS A very handsome, firm (Black) (Late) berry of excellent quality and a good keeper. Endures extremes of cold and drouth and bears heavily.

ST. REGIS The only successful Everbearing (Red) (Everbearing) raspberry. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues well on into October. Very large, bright crimson, juicy, and sweet; high quality and keeps well. Bush is very prolific and hardy, but because of its heavy bearing the berries are sometimes small.

"With the appearance of the St. Regis, one of the new 'everbearing' varieties, the problem of growing raspberries in the South seems to be solved. The St. Regis appears to be doing well in all parts of the South in which it has been tried. It bears a good crop of berries in the early summer, and in August the new shoots develop clusters on their tips, which mature for the second crop."—The Country Gentleman.



Josselyn Gooseberry—Rich flavor and profitable

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS

GOOSEBERRIES and Currants do best in the northern half of the United States and

they may be successfully grown on well-drained highlands farther South. They succeed best in cool, moist soils, well cultivated and enriched, and require a good mulch through the summer. Bear second or third year. Shipment is prohibited west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, also to Minnesota and Canada.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING Medium to large; pale (Midseason) green; excellent for home use and quite profitable for market. Vigorous, hardy, and very productive.

HOUGHTON An old reliable variety. (Early) Medium size, pale red, good quality. Unusually productive; vigorous but slender grower; not subject to mildew.

JOSELYN Large; bright red; very (Late) hardy and productive. Very good quality.

OREGON CHAMPION An improved (Midseason) variety which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton, with the additional advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush; similar to Downing in appearance and quality. Bears young and heavily.

CURRANTS

LONDON MARKET Particularly valuable for Northern climates; extensively planted in Michigan. Large, dark red; heavy cropper; extremely hardy and very productive.

PERFECTION Large, bright red berry in long clusters; high quality. Vigorous, hardy, and one of the most productive.

RED CROSS A strong grower; quite hardy and productive. Long clusters of medium to large bright red berries; quality good to best.

WHITE GRAPE The best white currant. Large, handsome clusters of white or golden-green berries, mildly acid in flavor; slender but productive grower.

"The trees I bought of you are the finest lot ever shipped in this territory by any nursery. Some of the peach and cherry trees have fruit on them. I am also well pleased with the shade trees and shrubbery—most of which is now in bloom."—S. C. Ragan, Jr., Warren Co., Miss., May 10, 1919.

"You bet our friends and neighbors will hear of our satisfaction in dealing with you. It is a relief and a satisfaction to deal with the Neosho Nurseries Co."—A. J. Cook, Montrose Co., Colo., May 20, 1919.

RHUBARB

RHUBARB (Pieplant) Ideal for pies, (Myatt Linnæus) tarts and sauce and is valuable for canning. Thrives everywhere.

ASPARAGUS

READING GIANT A most productive, vigorous variety, resistant to rust. Large, tender stalks.

"The stalks of this asparagus are universally large, universally tender, and practically every hill a good yielder. Although a year younger, from the start it has beaten out a planting of the very best two-year roots we could purchase of the regulation strain of Argenteuil or Palmetto."—H. B. Fullerton, Editor of Long Island Agronomist.



NUT TREES

OWING to the increased demand for nut trees, we have made arrangements to have select budded or grafted varieties sent direct from a nurseryman who has specialized in growing nut trees for over twenty years. His soil and climatic conditions are peculiarly favorable for growing very vigorous and stocky trees with well-ripened wood growth. He severs the tap-roots when the trees are one or two years old, causing the formation of more and better lateral roots, which make for easier and safer transplanting. Such trees are not now obtainable from any other nursery that grows nut trees. Every tree is either budded or grafted with strains of known value.

The varieties listed are adapted for sections where hardy varieties are required. The varieties of pecan planted in Southern States, where the industry is highly successful, would not do well in colder climates. The numbers in the following table correspond to those on the map of horticultural divisions shown on page 10.

	English Walnuts	Pecans	Black Walnuts	Chestnut
Highly Successful	16	4	2, 3, 4	
Well Recommended	2, 4, 14, 15	3, 5, 7, 8	5, 7, 8, 14, 16	2, 4
Known to Succeed	3, 12, 17	14, 16		3, 8
Worthy of Trial	5, 7, 11	2, 10, 11 12, 15, 17	9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17	7, 11

PECAN TREES

BUSSERON One of the best Indiana varieties. Large, good quality, fine appearance.

BUTTERICK Large, real paper-shell; kernel full, plump, excellent quality. Very vigorous and productive. Highly desirable for market or home use.

GREENRIVER Medium size; kernel very plump and full, easily extracted and excellent quality—one of the best for home use.

INDIANA Large, shell soft, kernel full and very good quality. Exceptional bearer. First choice for commercial planting.

NIBLACK Medium to large; shell thin; kernel very plump and excellent quality, and cracks out in perfect halves. Highly recommended for home use or market purposes.

POSEY One of the largest and finest. A paper-shell; kernel very good quality and easily extracted.

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUT

Plant only on land where apple or similar fruits succeed and where the climate is not too severe to grow and fruit the peach successfully. This applies only to budded or grafted walnut of known hardy and vigorous stocks. They bear early, but should not be allowed to bear heavily when very young; otherwise the trees will be dwarfed.

FRANQUETTE French origin; large, attractive; kernel large, plump, very good quality.

MAYETTE French origin; quite large and smooth, with large, plump kernel of excellent quality, considered the finest walnut. Bears very young.

RUSH Eastern origin. Medium to large; full kernel of good quality. The first Eastern variety to be propagated.

AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

These trees need little or no attention and may be planted on rough land or along fences and ditches where it would not be practicable to plant trees requiring more attention. It is conservatively estimated that if one plants, say 1,000 trees of the improved varieties of the black walnut and gives them some attention until established, when in good bearing they will return an annual revenue of at least \$10.00 per tree in "Nut Meats." (The Black Walnuts listed under ornamentals are grown from seed and are not recommended for planting for nuts, as they may not produce nuts of the best quality.)

THOMAS Very large; large full kernel of excellent quality. Bears early and abundantly.

OHIO (Origin, Ohio.) Medium size, thin shell, kernel full and of excellent quality. Cracks easily into halves.

STABLER (Origin, Maryland.) A remarkable good nut of superb cracking quality. Dwarfish, stocky grower. Very ornamental.

CHESTNUT

The Fuller and the Progress are the finest varieties ever originated. Both extra fine quality. Fuller is the largest. Should not be planted where the native wild chestnut trees are blighting.

CHINQUAPIN

BUSH HYBRID Hybrid of bush chinquapin and sweet chest; nut. Nut nearly as large as native chestnuts better quality than any chestnut. A dwarfish tree and bearing quite young.

Where the sweet cherry does well, the English Walnut will also succeed. The English Walnut does well in most parts of sections 2 and 4 in the East, but on alluvial lands in the southern parts of Indiana and Illinois it often fails to do well. It grows well in the Ozarks at an elevation of 1,550 feet, but fails in the Central West, where excessive summer heat prevails. The Pecan is in bearing at Lincoln, Nebraska, and as far north as Charles City, Iowa. The Chestnut wants light, well-drained soil for best results. It is doing well at Charles City, Iowa, at Mountain Grove and at Olden in Missouri.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Pecans and Black Walnuts.....50 to 60 feet apart
English Walnuts.....40 to 50 feet apart

Pecans, English and Black Walnuts do not need all the space for 12 to 15 years, and fillers of smaller-growing fruit trees can be planted between them to good advantage; also any cultivated farm or garden crop.

Planting instructions are sent with every shipment of nut trees.



English Walnuts Along the Roadside

EVERGREENS

FOR WINDBREAK, HEDGE AND LAWN DECORATION

**Strong, Heavy, Well Rooted Transplanted Stock.
Hardy Outdoor Spruces, Pines, Firs, Etc.**

EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAK

Authorities figure that a good Evergreen Windbreak will add from \$2,000.00 to \$5,000.00 to the value of the average farm. An Evergreen Windbreak beautifies and protects, increasing in value each year. First cost is the only cost.

PLANTING DISTANCE FOR EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS

For best results plant Evergreens ten feet apart in the windbreak row. If two or three rows are planted, space rows ten feet apart.

EVERGREENS FOR HEDGES

Clip once a year and then forget

Evergreen Hedges add beauty, charm and comfort to the home the year around, making good live fences, which keep poultry and live stock out of the yard and garden. Evergreen Hedges are more permanent and economical than a wire or iron fence.

The American Arbor Vitae (White Cedar), also Red Cedar, are two splendid Evergreens for Hedge planting. Both can be clipped to any desired height or shape.

HEDGE VARIETIES

For Spring Delivery Only

American Arbor Vitae (White Cedar).

Red Cedar.

Plant small, medium and large sizes 1 foot apart; extra large, 1½ feet apart, and super size 2 feet apart.

(Prices same as Windbreak varieties.)



Black Hill Spruce

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS FOR LAWN DECORATION

Choice, rare sorts of exquisite beauty

A pair of evergreens on either side of entrance, walk or drive, or a well arranged group in each corner of the front yard, will bring a new beauty and charm to the home grounds. No other trees remain green throughout summer and winter.

For best results in all evergreen plantings, we always advise selection be left to us, so we can select the best for your section.

Our Evergreens are grown for us by one of the oldest and largest Evergreen nurseries in America. They grow nothing else. You can depend upon the quality.

All shipments direct from the nursery (in Illinois) and guaranteed to arrive in first-class condition.

Windbreak, Hedge or Lawn Evergreens are shipped separately in the

WINDBREAK VARIETIES—For Spring Delivery Only

Norway Spruce

Ponderosa Pine

Scotch Pine

Red Cedar

Colorado Douglas Fir

White Spruce

Jack Pine

Black Hill Spruce

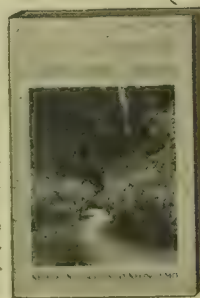
White Pine

early spring, during March, April or May, according to locality.

Simple, easy, detailed planting instructions are sent with each shipment.

Rate of growth: This depends entirely upon the variety. If left to us, we will select the variety that will grow fastest and best in your locality.

Many people hesitate to beautify their home surroundings, because they are not sure what, when, where and how to plant, and do not realize how inexpensive it is to make their property attractive and more valuable. "How To Beautify Your Home Grounds" makes it simple and easy. (See inside front cover.)



Please Read Carefully! Orders must be confined strictly to sizes and varieties quoted above. 18 to 24 means not less than 18 inches and up to 24 inches. If 2-foot windbreak or hedge Evergreens are wanted, then the 2-3 foot size must be ordered.

RATES: Windbreak and Hedge Evergreens are tied in uniform bundles of 5 trees each of a single variety and size. Orders must be in multiples of 5. 5 to 20 of the same variety and size at the 5 rate; 25 to 45 at the 25 rate; 50 to 195 at the 50 rate; 200 and over at the 200 rate.

NOTE: The U. S. Department of Agriculture has prohibited the shipment of White Pine west of the west line of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. No order accepted for White Pine west of that line.



Norway Spruce—Windbreak



Pyramid Arbor Vitae

SHRUBS



Rosa Rugosa



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester



Althea, often called Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

ALTHEA (Hibiscus Syriacus) Large, single, bell-shaped, white flowers somewhat resembling the hollyhock; grows eight to twelve feet tall; blooms late in the summer; hardy.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI Dense, spreading shrub, upright branches, loaded with clusters of small, double, white bell-shaped flowers early in the spring. Grows three to four feet tall.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (Deutzia Scabra) Upright shrub, taller than Deutzia Lemoinei, with large, double, white flowers. Blooms in early spring about two weeks ahead of Deutzia Lemoinei; succeeds in the shade; hardy.

DOGWOOD, SIBERIAN (Cornus Alba Sibirica) Attractive foliage, bright red bark, and blue berries. Especially suitable for winter effects. Grows ten feet tall; thrives in the shade. Small flowers.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia Suspensa) The earliest blooming shrub. Covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves. The canes curve over, touching the ground. Grows six to eight feet tall.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Viburnum Opulus) Resembles common Snowball, but has large clusters of red berries, which remain all winter. Grows eight to twelve feet tall.

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH (Lonicera Morrowii) Very rapid-growing, dense, round shrub; bears profusion of typical honeysuckle flowers early in May and June, that are followed by red berries. One of the best "all-season" shrubs. Thrives in the shade; grows five to six feet tall.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS Huge, white, STERILIS (Hills of Snow) dense balls of many small flowers, blooms in midsummer; grows four to ten feet tall; earliest blooming; hardy.

HYDRANGEA (H. Pan. Grandiflora) Immense, conical, white flower heads a foot long. Blooms late in summer, lasts until frost; grows eight to ten feet tall.

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica) Bright blooming, scarlet flowers in May, and shiny green foliage. A close-clipped hedge in bloom forms a wonderful pattern of scarlet and brilliant green colors. Grows six to seven feet tall. Has spreading, thorny branches, making a strong defensive hedge. Best protective hedge and wind-break for flower gardens. Stands pruning well. Very hardy. Prefers the sun.

JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER (Kerria Japonica) Graceful, light green foliage with profusion of bright yellow flowers. Grows four to eight feet tall.

ROSA RUGOSA (Alba) This is a true Rose, often planted in the extreme north for its flowers, but its greatest value is as a shrub, as it has unusually attractive dark green foliage and red seed pods. Blooms appear in May and continue until midsummer. Flowers are large white single roses, three inches or more across, followed by clusters of large reddish seed pods. Bush, four to five feet tall, dense upright growth. Use as hedge or shrubby mass; extremely hardy.

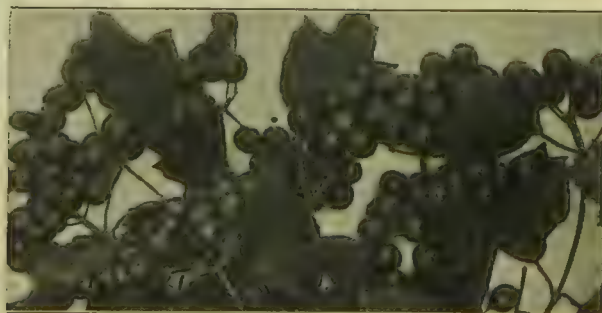
SNOWBALL (Viburnum Opulus) (Sterile) An old-time favorite; large round balls of little white flowers; grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos Racemosus) Small pink flowers in May, followed by large clusters of snow-white berries, which hang until winter; grows four to five feet tall.

SPIREA (S. Van Houttei) The best of the Spireas and the greatest favorite everywhere. Its graceful, drooping branches, laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers, are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could plant only one shrub, that one should be Spirea. For shrubby border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy. (See page 32.)

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers, with yellow stamens; resembling orange blossoms; blooms in June. Upright growth; grows seven to ten feet tall; a great favorite.

WEIGELA ROSEA (D. florida) Rose-colored flowers; trumpet shape, like honey-suckle; borne in long, graceful sprays. Thrives everywhere; grows about six feet tall.



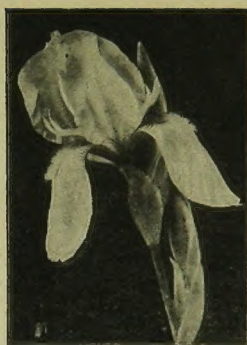
High Bush Cranberry. The berries are even more beautiful than the flowers, brilliant, waxy, red and yellow



Sans Souci



Madane Chereau



Flavescens



Marshall P. Wilder



Gruss an Teplitz

For cut flowers and mass plantings. Esquisite beauty combined with hardiness and vigor

IRIS—The Rainbow Flower

(Popularly called Flag)

The Iris is one of the most beautiful flowers, and can be grown anywhere, on all kinds of soil. It will thrive in spite of neglect where other flowers fail, but gives best results on fertile, well-drained soil. The Iris can be planted either in the fall or spring.

BLACK PRINCE Dark purplish-blue; medium size; early.

CELESTE Pale lavender, uniform color; one of the largest.

FLAVESCENS Creamy white, uniform color; sweet-scented.

MADAME CHEREAU White petals, frilled with border of blue; one of the most beautiful. Large flowers; long blooming season.

QUEEN OF MAY Lilac with rose tint that is almost pink. Large flowers; tall stem.

SANS SOUCI Canary-yellow upright petals, drooping petals dull maroon. Very showy; small size.

SIBERIAN BLUE Intense blue. Small flowers, long stem, grass-like foliage.

ROSES

ANNIE MILLER (Pol. H.) Brilliant shining, (Border and Bedding Rose) pink flowers, medium size, constant bloomer. Far superior to Baby Rambler as a bedding rose; hardy.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T.) Bright scarlet rose, borne singly, resembling American Beauty parent in form and color. Unlike most climbers, it is suitable for cut flowers. Hardy.

CONRAD F. MEYER Silvery pink, double. (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for the extreme North, where

others are too tender. Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large clusters of bright, medium size, semi-double flowers. One of the most popular climbers; hardy and vigorous.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell-pink flowers; bright, glossy foliage. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more graceful and larger flowers. Hardy; resistant to mildew. Should have plenty of room in planting.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet-crimson; fragrant. "General Jack" is a celebrated all-around rose; very hardy.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. Ben.) Dazzling (For cut flowers, shrubs or hedge) scarlet; fragrant; one of the best deep red roses for continuous bloom; hardy.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) The best of the tea roses; moderately hardy; rosy coral-pink; large, exquisitely tapering buds, very fragrant; continuous bloomer. North of St. Louis and Philadelphia should be given winter protection.

MARSHALL P. WILDER Deep dark red; (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) large perfect flowers; a vigorous

grower; fragrant; hardy.

ROSA RUGOSA (See opposite page under "Shrubs.")

SNOW QUEEN Undoubtedly the best and (F. K. D.) (H. P.) largest white rose, justly called "the white American Beauty." Pure snow-white with faintly tinted shadows on the outer petals. Very large, tapering buds, which open well. Blooms off and on throughout the season. Plant three feet apart. Often grows four or five feet the first year.



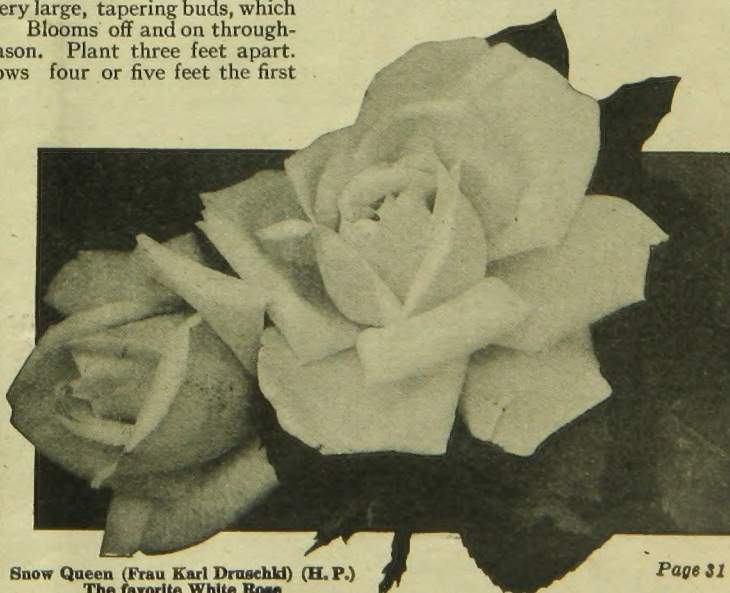
Maman Cochet—Most beautiful rosy pink. Continuous bloomer. Best tea rose



Dorothy Perkins—The best climbing rose. Beautiful leathery green foliage which hangs until winter



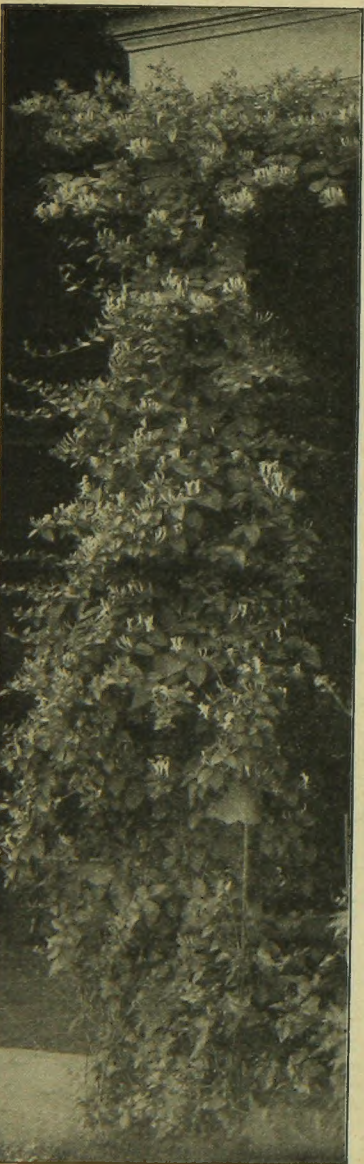
Weigela Rosea (D. Florida)



Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki) (H. P.)
The favorite White Rose



Norway Maple.



Honeysuckle—Ideal climber for porches, arbors, fences. It will trail along the ground, taking root as it goes, and will form a dense green mat which holds terraces in place and prevents open ditches from washing out

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

BECHTEL DOUBLE- FLOWERED CRAB (Malus Ioensis) Best of all the double flowering Crabs. In the spring the tree is covered with clusters of very sweet scented, beautiful pink flowers two inches in diameter. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall.

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra) One of our best native shade and nut trees. Open, spreading top, grows sixty to one hundred feet on fertile soil.

ELM, American White (Ulmus Americana) One of the best native shade trees, and planted everywhere. Beautiful for avenues and can be planted close to houses, as the high-arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

GREEN ASH (Fraxinus Lanceolata) One of the most beautiful and easily grown of all shade trees. Broad, round top, spreading branches, long life, rapid grower. Grows everywhere and thrives where others fail. Grows sixty to seventy feet high.

MAPLE, NORWAY (Acer Platanoides) Large, rounded trees, dense foliage, dark green, glossy. One of the best and longest-lived trees, though a slow grower; grows one hundred feet tall.

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (Acer Dasycarpum) Large, fast-growing tree. Plant alternately with the slower-growing but more permanent Sugar Maple. Grows to one hundred and twenty feet. **Do not confuse with WHITE POPLAR, often called "silver maple," which puts up many suckers.**

MAPLE, SUGAR (Acer Saccharum) The best park or shade tree. Beautiful foliage, moderately fast growing, but hardy and long-lived. Grows to one hundred feet.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (P. Carolinensis) Fast-growing, slender, tall—sometimes one hundred feet. Shiny leaves. Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid states.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (Populus Nigra Italica) One of the most picturesque trees, a tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to one hundred feet straight up. Not as fast-growing as the Carolina, but more permanent.

CLIMBING VINES

BOSTON IVY (A. Tricuspidata Veitchii) Bright, attractive foliage; clings to walls by little discs, covering buildings with a dense mass of foliage.

CLEMATIS, JAPANESE (C. Paniculata) Bright foliage with countless little star-shaped white flowers, very fragrant; blooms late. Support on trellis; grows ten to fifteen feet.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S (Lonicera Japonica Halliana) Shiny green foliage, pure white, trumpet shaped flowers with sweet perfume; used to cover fences, embankments, arbors, etc. Blooms in late fall. Hardy.

TRUMPET VINE (Trumpet Honeysuckle) (Bignonia Radicans) Long, trumpet-shaped, orange-colored flowers; beautiful foliage, especially good for covering walls, fences, and embankments. Hardy.

WISTERIA, JAPANESE (Wisteria Multijuga) Beautiful foliage, long clusters, pea-like flowers; makes a heavy vine; grows very tall.

HEDGES

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (Berberis Thunbergii) Graceful, arching twigs. Red foliage and berries in the fall. Very hardy; quick grower; grows three and one-half feet tall. Has small thorns.

PRIVET, AMOOR RIVER (North) Form and habit similar to California Privet; not so lustrous, but safest substitute for cold climates.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (Ligustrum Ovalifolium) Bright, smooth green foliage; stands severe pruning; moderately hardy; grows eight to ten feet tall; most widely planted hedge.

PRIVET, IBOTA A fine hardy border shrub, grows 8 to 12 ft. tall, with curving branches and grayish green leaves.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI Makes a most graceful, decorative hedge. See page 30 for description.



Spirea Van Houttei. Makes a very graceful, free-growing hedge.

PEONY

THE PEONY is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the extreme far North require very little protection. Should be planted in the fall. Bulbs are ready to ship about September 15th.

COURONNE D'OR White; very large; semi-double, compact flower. Fragrant. For cut flowers and landscape; one of the best. Late.

DELACHEI Purple-crimson. Large, full, semi-double flowers; pleasant odor. Best dark red. For cut flowers and landscape work. Late midseason.

DORCHESTER Light pink, creamy center; perfectly double; rose-shaped bloom; sweet-scented; very good for cut flowers. Late.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS White, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur-white collar. Very fragrant. Long stiff stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers. Early bloomer.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON Ivory white, creamy center; very large and double; free bloomer; ideal for cut flowers; deliciously fragrant. Late mid-summer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA White, often with a few central petals tipped with carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. Long, stiff stems. The best of all. Medium early.



Jeanne d' Arc (tri-color)



Madame Lebon (pink)



Couronne d' Or (white)

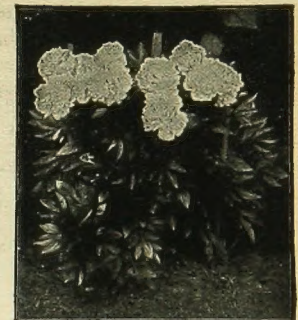
JEANNE D'ARC Delicate pink (Joan of Arc) with light yellowish-white center, spotted with carmine. The best and most popular of the tri-colored Peonies. Fragrant, a profuse bloomer; good for cut flowers. Midseason.

LA TULIPE One of the finest. A delicate rose, fading to creamy-white; very large, full. A splendid keeper. Late.

MADAME LEBON Bright cherry pink; showy; compact bloom; very large and full. Fine for cut flowers or landscape work. Midseason.

NIGRICANS Dark crimson; round compact bloom; showy; good for cut flowers and landscape planting. Midseason.

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark red. Semi-rose-shaped bloom. Very large, strikingly beautiful; good for cut flowers or landscape work. Moderately late.



Festiva Maxima—Beautiful white with a spicy fragrance. The best peony

PHLOX

Their bright colored flowers, profuseness of bloom and ease of culture, make the Phloxes favorites everywhere. The improved, cultivated varieties show how much the gardener can do to assist nature in developing more radiant and graceful forms.

LE MAHDI Blue; medium height. A deep pure violet-blue. The best of this color. Very large flowers.

MISS LINGARD White, with a light pink center; tall. A creamy white, with faint pink at the center; a very attractive flower; especially valuable for cutting. Grown largely by florists. While it can not be classed

as an ever-bloomer, it will produce several crops in a season. A great favorite with everyone.

RICHARD WALLACE White, with a crimson eye. Tall. The large white petals are tinted with lavender, which gives it a very striking appearance. Hardy and almost a continuous bloomer. One of the best for cut flowers.

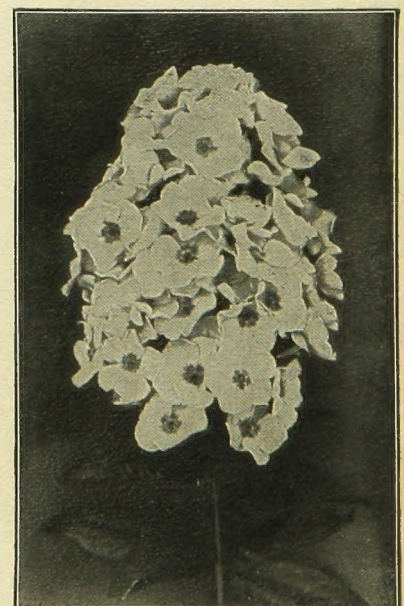
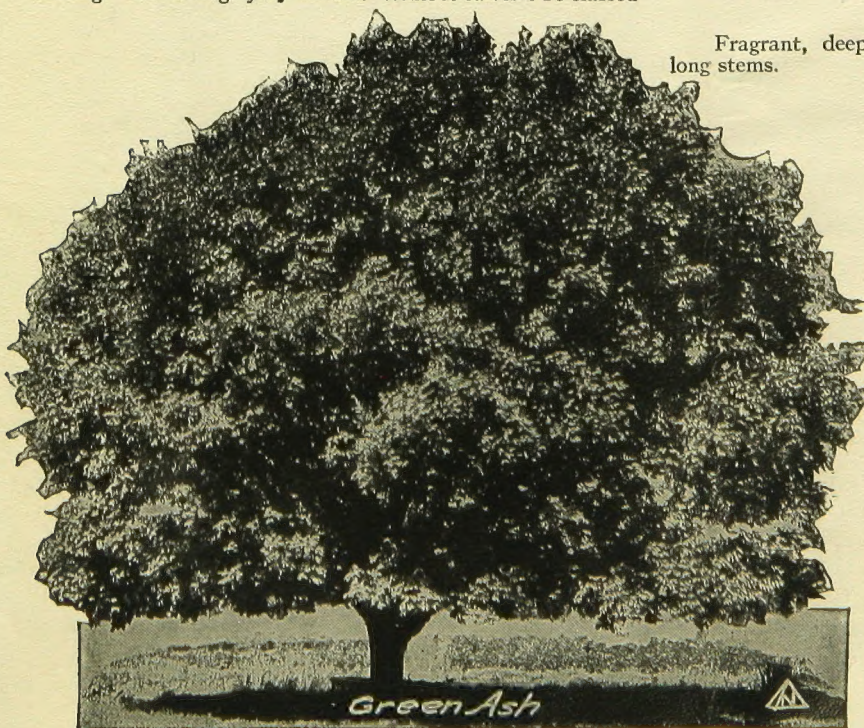
LILAC

LUDWIG SPAETH (Budded) Dark reddish-purple. Grows six to eight feet tall.

LILAC (Common) Purple and white. We cannot guarantee the color and price is made accordingly.

VIOLETS

Fragrant, deep purple, single; hardy; strong grower, long stems.



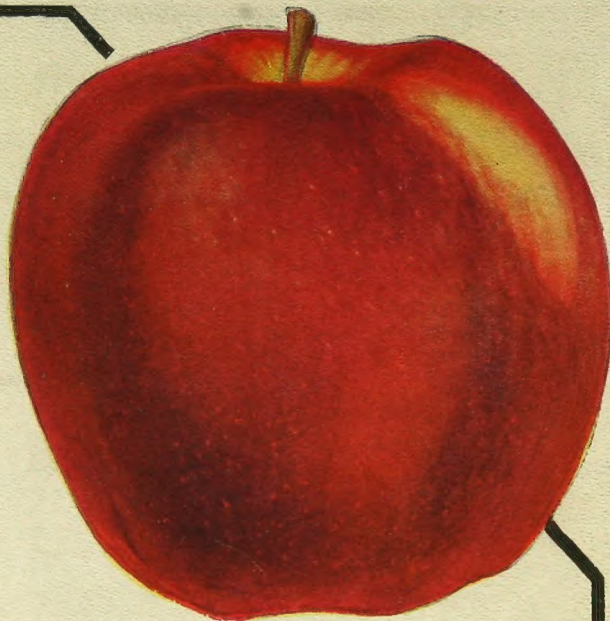
PHLOX—Miss Lingard—White with pink center

WHAT THEY SAY

"A thoroughly good tree or bush is worth whatever you have to pay for it; the first bushel, or the first quart of fruit will pay for it. A poor or undependable plant is worthless at any price."—*P. S. Lovejoy, in Country Gentleman, Sept. 27th, 1919.*

"Allow me to congratulate you on the stock you shipped me last fall. There were something over a hundred trees and plants and I haven't lost one. All have made splendid growth. Also strawberries put out this spring have done exceptionally well."—*L. S. Davis, Greene County, Missouri.*

"My shipment of trees came in on time and in fine condition. A neighbor who saw them unwrapped said they were the finest trees that ever came into this country—such fine roots, and I am well pleased."—*W. H. Bruce, San Luis Obispo County, California, April 10, 1919.*



"The trees received from you were number one in every particular and have made a satisfactory growth this season. The DELICIOUS trees that I could not obtain from you were purchased from another large nursery company, but were not nearly so good trees as yours and I wish now that I had waited another year and purchased them from you."—*H. A. Rice, Grand Isle County, Vt., Sept. 10, 1919. (See page 13.)*

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th of January last, informing me of the dispatch of trees, etc., I ordered last December, and this day have received the three parcels of plants, which I am glad to say are all in splendid condition."—*H. Lewis, Yokohama, Japan, March 12, 1919.*

"I recommended your stock very highly and always take pleasure in doing so. The state representative and the County Agent both say that the trees that I got from you, 1000 J. H. Hales, and 500 apple trees, have made the best growth that they have ever seen in a young orchard."—*L. C. Beirne, Ky., May 2, 1919.*

